

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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SOVIET UNION

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

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U.S. ACCUSED OF LYING ABOUT SS-20'S IN BULGARIA

PM160933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[F. Andreyev article under the rubric "Facts Against Lies": "Who Benefits?"]

[Text] Washington political expert M. Green has observed aptly that the White House now has such respect for the truth that it uses it very rarely. Representatives of the present U.S. Administration resort to all kinds of subterfuge, disinformation, and downright deception in order to blacken the Soviet Union and cast aspersions on its peace-loving policy.

The U.S. propaganda services have recently been inspiring rumors about the decision allegedly taken by the Warsaw Pact countries to "secretly" site Soviet medium-range missiles on Bulgarian territory. Reports appeared in the right-wing Greek press to the effect that it is planned to site Soviet enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles in Bulgaria.

All these inventions are malicious lies. The truth -- as has repeatedly been stated by Soviet leaders at the highest level -- is that our medium-range systems, including ballistic missiles of that class, are sited only on the Soviet Union's territory. There have never been any and there are none in any of the other Warsaw Pact countries.

In connection with the deployment of American Pershings and long-range cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to adopt countermeasures in order to restore the equilibrium in medium-range nuclear systems which was disrupted by the United States and NATO. This means the lifting of the moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the country, the siting of Soviet enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR with the consent of the governments of those allied countries, and an increase in the number of submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the shores of the United States.

These countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact countries have been announced. They are kept strictly within the limits dictated by the U.S. and NATO actions. There has never been any question of any redeployments or deployments of medium-range missiles outside the Soviet borders. Unsubstantiated fabrications on this score are pure invention. And the slanderers' vain attempts to present the mythical shipment of missiles to Bulgaria as some kind of "secret" operation are utter nonsense.

Why was it necessary to put forward slanderous fabrications on the siting of Soviet missiles in Bulgaria? Obviously in order to intimidate the West Europeans with the "Soviet military threat", on the off chance that they might believe it and not take part in demonstrations against the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Another goal was also pursued -- that of misrepresenting the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and sowing doubt about the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries, and at the same time trying to use provocative fabrications to complicate Greek-Bulgarian and Greek-Soviet relations by emphasizing the existence of a supposed threat from the "north" against Greece.

But slander is impotent in the face of the truth. The story fabricated in the Pentagon about Soviet missiles in Bulgaria is not believed even by its own authors. They do not believe it, but they invent it anyway, on the principle: a few lies here, a bit of slander there, some poisonous fog there -- and the latest NATO canard is born.

FALIN ON U.S. REJECTION OF ARMS TALKS PROPOSALS

PM151530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] It was convenient for history that the 26th CPSU Congress and the change of administration in the United States occurred at almost the same time. From the Congress rostrum an appeal was addressed to the new American leadership to take a more realistic view of things, to join in work to strengthen international security, and to continue the relevant talks with the USSR while preserving everything positive that had been achieved before. "Not preparation for war, which condemns the people to a senseless waste of material and spiritual resources," the CPSU Central Committee report emphasized, "but the strengthening of peace is the guiding thread to the future."

The only response that President R. Reagan has been able to find to all the Soviet calls for good-neighborliness and cooperation has been "no." "No" to ratification of the treaties signed in the name of the United States by the predecessors of the present White House incumbent. "No" to cooperation between the USSR and the United States with the aim of settling conflicts and crises in the world. Across the ocean any initiatives have been indiscriminately rejected if they contained even an allusion to limitation of the arms race, to the continuity of the principles that formed the basis of detente, or to the equality of states and the regulation [reglamentirovaniye] of their relations.

What is the source of this violent obstruction? The new U.S. Administration, as official representatives of it have cynically declared, have found "things more important than peace," occupations more attractive than talks with the USSR, and ideas more interesting than disarmament and arms control. The "restoration" of U.S. military might and the "regaining" of the country's leading role in the world were the first points on R. Reagan's agenda. It was only much later that the President was to begin to polish his credentials as a Democrat and "public diplomat" and to eat his own words, assuring people that he had been misrepresented and that the ideas of peace are not alien to him. This was to happen once the American military-industrial complex had received its full slice.

The present tension and the mounting threat of war are doubly dangerous because of the relentless increase in destructive means of warfare and the U.S. gamble on increasingly aggressive concepts -- achieving "complete and incontestable military superiority," "decapitating the enemy," and creating the preconditions for American victory in a nuclear war. This is why Washington is not merely blocking any progress at the forums dealing with problems of security and disarmament, but also trying to emasculate the existing settlements, not only accelerating the arms race in spheres that have already been opened up but also seeking to open up "important new spheres of military rivalry." The claim of "moral superiority" is cited in justification of everything. They derive from it the "right" to interference in other people's affairs, to terror, to aggression, to overthrow governments that they dislike, and to turn independent states into vassals and colonies. The "moral rearmament" that R. Reagan presents as an organic part of his program for a "180-degree turn" and the "rebirth of America" is nothing other than a pretext for escaping the pangs of conscience, indeed, escaping conscience altogether. After all, as Montesquieu wrote 250 years ago, "anyone who does evil without thinking that it is evil can avoid worry."

But the eighties could very well have been a breakthrough in a very different sense. By the start of the decade the conditions had taken shape for constructive decisions on practically the whole spectrum of military detente.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "put forward proposals for the deep reduction of nuclear arms. . . . The Soviet Union proposes reaching accords on a whole complex of measures capable of really lowering the level of military confrontation and eliminating the use of force and the threat of force from international life."

With regard to strategic systems the USSR advocated reducing the number of armaments initially by 25 percent -- to 1,800 delivery vehicles for the Soviet and the American sides and with an equal number, considerably fewer than the United States currently possesses, of nuclear charges on those vehicles. The United States would, of course, have had to refrain from attempts to evade this ceiling by building up its forward-based nuclear facilities, which can hit targets on the territory of the USSR and its allies.

For the sake of facilitating an accord the Soviet side proposed freezing the two powers' strategic arms quantitatively for the duration of the talks and restraining their modernization as much as possible. We are in favor of prohibiting in the future the creation of new types of strategic weapons or of strictly confining this work to agreed limits.

How did the United States behave? It put forward several versions of the "radical reduction" of strategic armaments. Their common denominator is smashing the structure of the Soviet defensive potential and providing the Americans with a 2:1 superiority in nuclear charges (13,000 as against 6,000). While confronting the USSR with the necessity of virtually creating its strategic shield anew, Washington had no thought of damaging itself. According to the American proposals, the United States would have freely implemented its military programs, including the deployment of first-strike missiles with a short flight time against the socialist countries. This posture precluded mutual understanding.

A similar situation was also artificially caused at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe. I would remind you that the need for these talks arose because of the American side's refusal to resolve this problem within the framework of strategic arms limitation and then its delaying of ratification of the SALT II treaty. Washington was as dilatory as possible about starting the talks, and when they did open, tried to put them on a road to nowhere.

The United States did not react at all to the Soviet proposals for removing all nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range, from Europe. It avoided businesslike examination of our proposal to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles by a factor of approximately 3 (to 300 units on each side), with an equal sublevel for missiles. Nor was a positive response encountered by the Soviet Union's expressed readiness to have -- from the moment that an agreement on the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms in Europe entered into force -- no more charges on its medium-range missiles than there were on the British and French missiles at each period in question. Since at the time of the Geneva talks the British and French possessed 420-430 such charges, the USSR would have retained 140 missile launchers in the European zone against 162 British and French launchers. Adoption of the Soviet proposal would have led to a sharp lowering of nuclear confrontation in Europe, and, in terms of missiles, it would have been far lower than the level of 1976, when the West had never mentioned the Soviet "missile challenge."

Washington was not suited by any solution that precluded the bringing of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles into Europe. The biggest "concession" that the American leadership considered in extremity boiled down to amending the pace at which the missiles planned for deployment were brought into combat service and possibly temporarily mothballing some of them in American arsenals.

In essence the United States' only concern was how to portray a diversion against European and world security as an "enforced" measure and as a notorious "response" to the Soviet SS-20 missiles and how to prevent this or that NATO ally from dropping out of Washington's cartridge belt.

It should be said quite categorically that the plans for creating highly accurate strategic weapons and moving them right up to the borders of the socialist countries did not stem from the USSR's possession of medium-range nuclear weapons. NATO documents state in black and white that the concept of the Pershing II's is the product of a 1967 review of Western military doctrine -- the adoption of the "flexible response" concept, which the United States later renamed the "counterforce strategy." The United States behaved duplicitously on this question during the period of the abatement in tension during the seventies. The dual policy logically culminated in NATO's "two-track decision" -- a kind of claim for dual standards in international relations. It is not easy for a person to sit on two stools. It is even more difficult to arrange security at two different levels and on the basis of incompatible principles. That is a thankless and pointless occupation.

For over 10 years talks have been under way in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. For 10 years the United States and those who share its views have been creating obstructions. In February 1983 the socialist countries proposed that the arguments over assessing the numerical strength of the armed forces be abandoned and that the sides' personnel be reduced by an agreed date in such a way that each side had no more than 900,000 men, including 700,000 in the ground forces. Moreover, the USSR expressed its readiness to withdraw a further 20,000 men from its ground forces in the reduction zone over the course of a year provided that the United States withdrew 13,000 men from its ground forces in the same region over the same period.

The NATO members said nothing for 14 months. Finally, on 19 April 1984 they made, as was announced with a fanfare, a "serious attempt to overcome the stagnation in Vienna." The best is the enemy of the good, but the worst is a crony of the bad. By changing the method of calculation, the West further complicated the debate about troop strengths. This did not seem enough, so the West toughened up its demands regarding "control measures." The NATO countries now decided that they wanted to observe the everyday activity of eight Soviet border military districts. At the same time the United States and its allies are avoiding a solution of questions that are directly related to lowering military confrontation in the center of Europe, in particular the reduction of armaments and the limitation of air force personnel and of the scale of military exercises.

It came as no surprise to specialists following the development of the U.S. position that the NATO members tried to sterilize the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The USSR is proposing that the states participating in the conference that possess nuclear weapons pledge not to be the first to use those weapons; that a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace be concluded; that military spending be reduced; that Europe be freed from chemical weapons; that nuclear-free zones be created; and the additional confidence-building measures be formulated in development of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The Atlanticists are focusing their attention on increasing "transparency" and information [informativnost], especially in the areas and the types of military activity that are of heightened interest to NATO. The Western proposals sidestep the task of limiting military exercises. The NATO countries have "overlooked" independent activity by air forces and navies and have forgotten to extend control measures to troop movements.

There is plenty of highfalutin talk about the importance and usefulness of confidence. As though they do not know that confidence emerges from actions and that it is inconceivable without a renunciation of aggressive concepts and of the preparations to implement those concepts, a renunciation of policy of all-out strongarm confrontation with Weinberger's "vertical and horizontal escalation." Without that the talk of confidence will remain pious talk.

I have already mentioned the U.S. intention to open up more and more new spheres of military rivalry between West and East. A special place is assigned to space in these schemes. The outcome of the wars of the future will be decided in space and from space, according to the ideas of the present U.S. leaders. Washington dreams of finding up there in space its long-sought decisive superiority, the chance of "absolute sercurity" for itself alone, and a "monopoly of invulnerability." The other side of this coin is the same old thing -- the transformation of America into an "impregnable fortress," which will make any accords on arms control redundant and will make it possible to elevate the tyranny of one into the rule for all. Life, of course, will put everyone in their place. However, it is indicative that such ideas should have assumed the form of state policy in the late 20th century.

The Soviet Union has warned most insistently of the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarization of outer space. The Soviet Government statement emphasizes that "the spread of the arms race to space would sharply increase the risk of military catastrophe and undermine the prospects of arms limitation and reduction in general." The USSR has called for the prohibition forever of the use of force in space and from space against the earth, and also from earth against targets in space. The Soviet side has proposed to the U.S. Government that appropriate talks on this range of questions be begun in September this year, and that, in the interests of reaching an accord and taking practical measures right now to prevent a space arms race, a moratorium be established, as of the date that the talks open, on the testing and deployment of such armaments.

The Reagan administration did not risk openly opposing the Soviet proposals. It resorted to a method known in British diplomacy by the formula "accept in principle and reject in fact." Washington is not against "meeting to discuss this topic." However, what the United States means by "topic" is something completely different -- not so much space as questions relating to medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms. The USSR is in favor of talks, but the United States is in favor of the preliminary study of some kind of general "approaches." And as long as matters are confined to "approaches," the United States is inclined to retain a free hand for efforts to transform space into a springboard for aggression. At the same time the Reagan administration is doing its utmost to express skepticism about the possibility of formulating "reliable" and "verifiable" settlements, even if matters do reach the point of talks.

The results are clear even without a summary. A good deed cannot be arranged without goodwill. The refusal to reach agreement produces plenty of arguments and pretexts against agreements. But judgement will be passed on these "noes" -- the righteous judgment of the peoples and all mankind.

ZORIN: U.S. CONDITIONS ON TALKS UNACCEPTABLE

LD150450 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Jul 84

["Moscow Viewpoint" feature by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Recently I had the opportunity to talk to a leading Soviet physicist, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov. He's a world-famous scientist whose work in controlled thermonuclear power is well known in the United States.

We discussed what is often referred to in the United States as star wars. I decided to find out to what extent it's really possible to create such systems that could guarantee one or another country safety from a nuclear missile attack by forming a reliable antimissile umbrella. Academician Velikhov said that because of current knowledge and technology it's totally unrealistic to depend on such systems. He said that for a long time to come it would be practically impossible to ensure antimissile defense that would hold back a considerable number of missiles and keep them from reaching their targets.

In view of the size of nuclear missile arsenals maintained presently by the Soviet Union and the United States and the destructive strength of each warhead on a modern missile, the huge sums spent on creating systems for antimissile defense would be useless. They wouldn't be able to prevent the tremendous damage done by a nuclear war.

Judging by statements made by many authoritative American experts this is the same conclusion they came to. For instance, the leading American scientist, Dr Carl Sagan, has told an interviewer for the magazine COMMON CAUSE that the level of technological development required to implement the President's plan is a long way off and that antimissile defense will apparently never function the way its originators would like it to. Here I'd like to refer to a document on the subject, a report released on the administration's policy in the area of defense and control over antisatellite weapons. The report was drawn up as a result of congressional hearings on international security and scientific affairs.

The report arrives at two conclusions: The first one is that the administration's initiative on strategic defense is technologically impossible at the present stage. And the second conclusion is that practical measures in this direction would require appropriations to the tune of 500 billion to more than a trillion dollars. And so the Reagan administration is prepared to waste literally astronomic sums of money from the taxpayers' pockets on plans that are technologically unrealistic.

While the Reagan administration's plans for militarizing outer space cannot protect the American people from the danger of nuclear missiles, there is no doubt about the political danger of the current policy of the White House. Attempting to delude the American public into thinking that it's possible to accomplish the impossible, policy makers could take steps that would result in seriously destabilizing the situation in the world. It's only natural that the Soviet Union will not stand idly by while Washington works on upsetting the current military and strategic balance and tries to ensure the United States' military supremacy. The result would be even greater international tension and a greater danger of a thermonuclear war. That's precisely why the Soviet Union is calling for urgent Soviet-American talks to prevent outer space from being used for military purposes. Although the leaders of the administration deny they are putting any conditions on talks with the Soviet Union, in actuality that is just what they are doing and their conditions, one might say in advance, are unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Without a doubt, the problems discussed at Soviet-American talks in Geneva were of primary importance, but it's not our fault they broke down. In attempting to link the problems discussed in Geneva with the critical problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, a subject that deserves special discussion, the United States Administration is apparently trying to create one more deadlock. However, keeping outer space from being turned into an arena for military confrontation in the arms race is so critically important that political maneuvering and diplomatic games in the area are impermissible.

ZHOLKVER: U.S. MANEUVERING ON TALKS ISSUE

LD141153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] Our mailbag has recently contained many letters, particularly about the issue of banning space weapons. Such great interest in this issue is quite understandable. If the arms race were to go extend to space, it would greatly increase the risk of military catastrophe and would undermine prospects of limiting and reducing armaments in general. The Soviet Government most insistently pointed this out when, as you know, it proposed that the U.S. Government begin Soviet-U.S. talks at the level of special appointed delegations on preventing the militarization of space. It will be possible to begin these talks in Vienna this September.

Many of our listeners, including Comrade Klimov from the town of Terek, Comrade Yeremyeva from Tula, and others ask how matters stand now on solving the problem of banning space weapons and what are the special features of such weapons. I will remind you that 2 weeks have already passed since the White House was handed the Soviet Government's proposal, and there has been no positive reply since then.

Moreover, the U.S. side has actually taken a negative position. The U.S. Administration continues to maneuver. Thus, as we have already said, the USSR has proposed talks precisely about space. In reply, the Reagan administration says it will send a delegation to discuss nuclear weapons. But it was precisely the U.S. side which, by beginning the deployment of its first-strike nuclear missile in Western Europe, wrecked the Vienna talks on the question. Now, as far as space weapons are concerned, the U.S. side grudgingly expresses its readiness to discuss in a general way only certain aspects of one of the types of such weapons: antisatellite means. But in the United States, there is talk of creating and deploying in orbits around the earth a whole range of combat systems intended to strike targets both in space and on earth. Development is underway of various types of the latest strike means including, as Comrade Yeremyeva points out in her letter, beam weapons. This involved emitting, particularly by using lasers, powerful beams of energy to strike various targets not only in space, but also in the air and on the ground.

Our country proposes a radical approach to the solution of this whole problem -- to ban and eliminate a whole class of weapons and space strike means including antisatellite and antimissile systems based in space and also any means based on the ground, in the air, or at sea intended to strike targets in space. I would add that in order to create favorable conditions for reaching an understanding and adopting immediately practical measures to prevent a space arms race, the USSR proposes the establishment, starting from the day the talks start of a moratorium on such weapons. In other words, no testing and no deployment of them.

However, Washington is avoiding this proposal and displaying a lack of seriousness in its approach to this extremely important question.

Now, let us turn to another question that our regular listener Boris Andreyevich Zhilkin from the village of Srednyy Raskhove, Kursk Oblast, raises in his letter. He asks about the conditions under which talks on nuclear weapons can be resumed. I would recall that the principled position of our country on this question was set out once again recently by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during his conversation with the British foreign minister. Comrade Chernenko noted that the USSR will not allow a breakdown of the military-strategic balance existing in the world, a breakdown the United States and the NATO military bloc desire.

Together with our Warsaw Pact allies, we have been obliged to adopt defensive counter-measures. The necessity for these will no longer exist if the United States, and the NATO countries following it, cease the deployment of U.S. missiles and take steps to withdraw from Europe the missiles which have already been deployed. At the same time, the USSR will take steps to countermand the measures it has taken in response. All of this will open up the path for talks on both medium-range and strategic weapons.

KOLESNICHENKO VIEWS MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD131843 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The world public and press of various countries are devoting a great deal of attention to the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space. Over to Tomas Kolesnichenko, editor of PRAVDA in the International Information Department:

Hello, comrades! At issue is the solution of a problem of exceptional importance. In the final analysis, the question is whether or not a new front for the arms race will be opened. After all, spreading the arms race to a new area will turn outer space into a source of extreme threat to the life of our planet.

The Soviet Union, as is known, proposed to the United States to urgently come to an agreement about the banning and liquidation of an entire class of armaments, space strike weapons, including space-based antisatellite and antimissile systems, and also any ground-, air-, or sea-based weapons designed for hitting targets in space. The proposal, as you can see, is clear, precise and all-embracing. But how is Washington responding to it? Let us state outright: negatively. So far the Reagan administration has manifestly been seeking to evade talks on outer space and has been attempting to shift the blame for this onto the Soviet Union.

The State Department is now organizing such optimistic reports in the American press to the effect that Washington has already almost accepted the Soviet proposal and it is -- now -- up to Moscow, allegedly.

The fact that all this is empty propaganda is particularly evidenced by the revelation of Keyworth, the science adviser to the President. Again resorting to the myth of the so-called Soviet military threat, he rudely rejected the Soviet proposals for the liquidation of an entire class of space armaments, in particular the antisatellite weapon systems. What is more, Reagan's assistant virtually revealed Washington's plans to involve its NATO allies in the militarization of space and to create a new base in Western Europe for this purpose which will support the American space-based anti-satellite program. Well, words and deeds differ in Washington.

In his recent address, President Reagan compared America with a rocket pointed to the stars. But the question is what this rocket is taking with it into space: peace or the notorious star wars program put forward precisely by the U.S. President. The facts show that, contrary to assurances about the striving for disarmament, the White House is in actual fact evading any serious discussion of the problem of the militarization of space and the acceptance of the Soviet proposals. So, it is not up to Moscow, but up to Washington.

PARTY SECRETARIES HOLD CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

Opening of Meeting

PM151708 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference of Secretaries of Fraternal Parties' Central Committees"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Jul -- A conference of central committee secretaries for international and ideological questions of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties began in Prague yesterday. Participating in it are representatives of the BCP, the MSZMP, the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the MPRP, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, and the CPCZ.

The conference was opened by V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Those who spoke during the conference's first day were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; K.V. Rysakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; J. Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; and Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

The conference is continuing its work.

Conference Ends

LD121851 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 12 TASS -- A conference of secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries on international and ideological matters ended in Prague today.

Taking part in the conference were representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

On the second day, the conference which was presided over by member of the Presidium, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Vasil Bilak, was addressed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Damdingiyn Gombozhab, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party Jozef Czyrek, candidate to the Political Executive Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Ion Stoian, candidate to the Presidium, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Jan Fojtik, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Stukalin and member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Joachim Herrmann.

The participants in the conference then unanimously adopted a report for the press which will be published on July 13, 1984.

In conclusion of the conference the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal communist and workers' parties participating in it were received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak.

Conference 'Statement'

LD131642 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 13 TASS -- "The threat to peace has been seriously enhanced by a course towards confrontation, military superiority, and encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of peoples, a course of expansionism and dictate, which is being pursued by aggressive circles of imperialism, above all of the United States," secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on international and ideological matters, who held a conference here on July 11-12, have pointed out.

One of the chief causes of the heightening of world tensions and of the enhanced threat of nuclear war, stresses their statement published here, is the imperialist-instigated arms race which entered a particularly dangerous phase following the started deployment in some NATO countries of American medium-range nuclear missiles. This compelled the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty organization to adopt a number of counter-measures.

'Confronted with the condemnation of the course towards confrontation and the arms race, the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are seeking to camouflage the true content of their policy," the statement says. "The false peace rhetoric, however, in no way alters their position, the essence of which, as they themselves proclaim, remains banking on attaining military superiority and settling international issues with the help of force and threat of force, which is leading to an enhanced risk of nuclear catastrophe.

'Lately, they in Washington have been boosting their drive towards militarising outer space. The transfer of the arms race into their sphere would heighten even more the threat of nuclear conflict and sharply complicate the possibility of reaching disarmament accords." In this connection, the participants in the conference underlined the significance of the Soviet Union's proposal for starting without delay talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space, and voiced their full support for this proposal.

"A realistic peace programme, collectively drawn up by socialist countries, shows ways of easing the tense situation that has developed in the world through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles. This programme is directed at achieving accords that are capable of effectively reducing the level of military confrontation, excluding the use and threat of force from international life and preventing nuclear war. Socialist countries, as their leaders repeatedly stress, are prepared for a constructive dialogue in the interests of peace and international security. They stress the importance of ensuring an enhanced role of the United Nations in attaining these goals.

The parties represented at the conference insist on the termination of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and declare that if measures leading to the removal of the missiles already stationed are adopted, steps will be carried out simultaneously to revoke the counter-measures. This will create a basis for resuming talks with a view to reaching appropriate accords on ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical."

"Success in the struggle against the nuclear war menace," the statement stresses, "is guaranteed by the might and unity of the countries of the socialist community, cohesion of their communist and workers' parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, which comprises solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for the right of every party to independently determine and carry out its political line."

The conferees came out in favour of strengthening solidarity and interaction between all communist and workers' parties. They expressed readiness for an active political dialogue and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with various social and political forces within the ranks of the anti-war, anti-missile movement in the interests of the search for ways towards a constructive solution of acute problems of war and peace, towards the termination of the race of armaments, above all nuclear ones.

CPSU Delegation Departs

LD131326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Prague -- The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, which was taking part in the latest conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, departed today for home. Making up the delegation are: Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee -- Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Medvedev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by: Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other officials.

Among those seeing them off was Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Jul 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Mikhail Borisovich Chernousov, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, NOVOYE VREMYA observer; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Space Weapons Talks Bid

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. There are perhaps no other words now in the political lexicon of representatives of the Washington administration more popular than "talks," "Vienna" and "September." One gets the impression that all Washington had been waiting for was the Soviet Government statement containing the proposal to hold Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space, and to start these talks in Vienna in September. Is that right, however? Does Washington really want these talks? It evidently does not, because so far there has been no positive reply to the Soviet proposal. The talks proposed by the Soviet Union were to be on space, but in reply the Reagan administration said that it would send a delegation to discuss nuclear arms. And as far as space weapons are concerned, the U.S. side grudgingly -- as a PRAVDA editorial note of July 13 said -- expressed readiness to devote some consideration in general terms only to certain aspects of one type of these weapons, antisatellite systems. Before me is THE WASHINGTON POST containing an article by the very well-informed U.S. journalist Kraft. He writes as follows: "White House interest in the September meeting is of a temporary nature." Another article in the same newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, says: "Reagan needs the talks for their potential value in domestic political terms." Mikhail Borisovich, what do you think about the link between Reagan's current campaign of favoring the talks on space weapons and the presidential elections -- in other words, domestic political considerations?

[Chernousov] Yes, here one can clearly make out Reagan's election calculations to deceive the electorate and confuse them by stating out loud that "we are in favor of talks with the Russians, we are going there, we've already packed out bags, we've got our toothbrushes and toothpaste," but what the talks might be about is anyone's guess. The Americans are in fact ready to go and have a talk, but not to try and reach agreement specifically on space, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. We can say frankly that they are not being serious. In reality Washington does not want talks specifically on space and is maneuvering to avoid them. For election purposes it needs just the semblance of being prepared for talks.

[Tsvetov] It should also be said that in addition to that the Reagan administration is forced to maneuver over the question of talks on space weapons because preventing the militarization of space is the demand of public opinion through out the entire world.

[Chernousov] Undoubtedly, and in this connection I would like to say this problem of ending the arms race in space is the subject of close study and extremely serious discussion at all the meetings of the leaders of the countries in the socialist community. This problem was also at the center of the agenda of the recent conference of heads of states belonging to CEMA in Moscow. So that in issuing this major proposal to the United States now, our country essentially expressed the position of the whole socialist world.

As the Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, the whole world is now asking the question: Can it be that mankind, which has from time immemorial striven for the stars and to unveil the mysteries of the universe, has now achieved such impressive successes in conquering space only to have the threat of a nuclear conflagration coming from there? From Moscow there has come once again the confident reply that there is an alternative to such an outcome. That alternative is an agreement on preventing the arms race in space and that efforts be united to use space exclusively for constructive purposes for the good of man.

[Tsvetov] But naturally it is not only public opinion in the socialist camp that speaks out in favor of talks on preventing the militarization of space. Serious concern is voiced also in Western Europe. I would like to quote from the Goettingen statement adopted by a group of West German participants in an international scientists' congress that took place in the city of Goettingen. This statement says: "While there are no weapons in space and while there is the possibility of preventing its militarization, we appeal first and foremost to the U.S. Government to completely renounce its plans for a further arms race in space." I should also like to quote a statement by the UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, who said: "As far as the arms race in space is concerned, I have always thought that talks on this question should begin before technological developments overtake efforts to prevent the arms race."

The device the Reagan administration is using to try to convince both the U.S. Congress and Americans, as well as world public opinion, of the need to develop U.S. space weapons is a far from new one. It is the lie that the Soviet Union has allegedly moved far ahead in the development of such weapons, and that now the United States must first catch up, and then embark on talks. We should, however, recall the facts. The United States started developing systems for carrying out military action in space as long ago as 1958, a few months after the launching of the first Soviet earth satellite. By the time the Reagan administration came to power in Washington, U.S. expenditure on military space programs was close to \$100,000 million. The purpose of the lie that the USSR is ahead in developing space weapons and that the United States is behind is to undermine the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the testing and development of space weapons and to enable the United States to spring far ahead in the field of building these weapons.

[Chernousov] I would say that the United States constantly opposes any bans on military activity in space and meanwhile steps up its militarist preparations there. This has been particularly evident over the past few years. The U.S. President's directive of 4 July, 1982 legalized the U.S. military preparations in this sphere. In September of the same year a space command was set up within the Air Force. And President Reagan's speech in March last year, christened the "Star Wars Plan," essentially gave an impetus to the deployment of anti-missile and anti-satellite systems in space and the stationing there of superadvanced types of weaponry for striking targets on land, air and sea. The U.S. is already testing anti-missile defense missiles that can also be used as anti-satellite weapons. The program of reusable shuttle craft has from the very start been subordinate to Pentagon interests. The Pentagon is planning to station missiles with nuclear warheads in orbit and to use the shuttle craft as space bombers.

[Tsvetov] Excuse me for interrupting, but I'd like to recall a statement made by shuttle commander Jack Lousma, who once said that from space you can keep the whole world in fear.

[Tsoppi] Precisely. Sometimes one gets the impression that the current U.S. President who, as we all know, issues calls to the Lord God, has now conceived the idea of taking up his post there in the heavens in order to decide the destiny of mankind from there and to keep the sights trained on, and to keep under the fear of instant execution, everything on earth that does not live, move, think, or work according to the practice and will of Washington or according to the American way of life and American interests.

[Chernousov] Yes, Viktor Aleksandrovich, space blackmail is of course one of the aims Washington is pursuing. I think we should talk here about what Washington's aims are in space affairs. These are to upset the existing military-strategic parity in the world, and what they can't manage to achieve on earth they try to do in space. But this is an illusion. Faced by a threat from space, the Soviet Union will be compelled to take measures to ensure that its security is reliably guaranteed. This has been stated by the Soviet Union on more than one occasion at the very highest level.

[Tsvetov] The United States is attempting to justify its reluctance to reach agreement on banning space weapons by referring to the fact that it is impossible, so they say, to monitor such a ban. The groundlessness of this American argument is revealed, among other things, by the fact that the limitations themselves on the development of space weapons which should be subject to control have not yet been drawn up, but the United States is already harping about the impossibility of control.

[Chernousov] The Soviet Union is of the opinion that weapons of any kind -- conventional, nuclear, laser, electron beam or any other kind -- should not be put into space or stationed there on either manned or unmanned systems. Space weapons of any type of basing should not be built, tested or deployed, either for anti-missile defence, or as anti-satellite systems, or for use against targets on the earth or in the air. At the same time, we suggest that, starting from the date the talks open, a moratorium be placed on the testing and deployment of such weapons. An approach under which a whole class of weapons -- space strike systems -- would be banned and eliminated, including anti-satellite and anti-missile space-based systems as well as all land-, air- and sea-based systems for striking targets in space would allow each sides' pledges to be firmly and reliably monitored.

French Neofascism Increasing

[Tsvetov] Until recently we linked the concept of neofascism with the sorties by the right-wingers in West Germany, which, naturally, was correct. Events show, however, that the threat of neofascism has also appeared in certain other countries including, strange as it may seem, France. And while, before, French newspapers -- and not only the French ones but also those in other countries -- used to write in wry terms about the French neo-Nazi party, the National Front, and its leader Le Pen, as an amusing rather than a political phenomenon, now they have been speaking seriously about the French neofascists, particularly since the certain measure of success achieved by the French neofascists in the elections to the so-called "European Parliament" and in the local authority elections in a number of French towns.

[Tsoppi] Yes, Vladimir Yakovlevich, the question you've raised is legitimate and rather alarming. The extreme right-wing forces in France have, indeed, today raised their heads and are behaving increasingly provocatively. Today it's no longer possible to ignore their program, their actions and especially their effect on public opinion. They began their rise in the fall of last year, and in the European Parliament elections a month ago they gained 11 percent of the votes. What does this mean? It means that approximately 2 million Frenchmen voted for the candidates of the National Front, as the main extreme right organization is called.

A word or two about Jean-Marie Le Pen himself. Well, Jean-Marie is a Breton, son of a fisherman, and a lawyer by education. In his time, he was one of the leaders of the Poujadist Movement. Then he took part in the Vietnam war -- took a very active part -- then he was in Algeria where he personally conducted the interrogation of Algerian patriots under torture. At one time, he sat in the French parliament. He has now been at the head of the National Front for 12 years and has succeeded in making it into the most prominent of the extreme right-wing groupings. The front's program is: down with the Communists and socialists; let the Arab, black and Portuguese immigrant workers get out of France; denationalize the public sector and the state enterprises and hand them over to private capital; halt the Marxist revolution which is in progress; the French political structure has entered a phase of sclerosis; there is no place for a Communist Party in a civilized country; I firmly believe in the hierarchy of feelings, and put in first place love of country and family -- this, by the way, being from the Hitlerite lexicon; Europe in its present form is obsolete; let us have the courage to say -- and I ask you to pay particular attention to this quotation: that World War II was a defeat for Europe: we allowed the Russians to reach the Elbe; I will never accept the decisions taken at Yalta or Helsinki. I am an Atlanticist. Reagan's ideas are the ideas of the American right-wing forces; this policy is worthy of admiration, and I'd very much like to meet him.

[Chernousov] Yes, quite an eloquent admission. The right-wingers and extreme right-wingers in various countries are more and more often becoming enraptured with Reagan and seeking his support. Seeking it and finding it. Le Pen is so far no Pinochet, but there are those on both sides of the Atlantic who hope he'll become one.

[Tsoppi] And now let us ask ourselves this question: Who are Le Pen's supporters among the French? Who, today, is going to vote for him? Above all they're the people who traditionally have always been adherents of the bourgeois system. And a great many of these people who adhere to bourgeois principles and bourgeois ideals have today fallen into despair. They see that the respectable parties of the bourgeoisie that ruled the country up until 1981 have been defeated. They've conceded -- have been forced to concede -- power to the left-wing coalition, under pressure from the majority of the French people. Today, they form a very aggressive opposition; but they cannot offer France any worthwhile alternative -- worthwhile in the eyes of their supporters. They lack a program that could replace that of the left-wing forces.

On the other hand, Frenchmen who are disillusioned with the policy of the Socialist Party are sometimes going over to the extreme right wing of political life. Unemployment is rising at hurricane speed. It's not just particular enterprises going bankrupt any longer, but whole industries such as the steel industry. Life's getting worse, tougher, more of a strain; and of course the Socialist Party, which really holds all the key posts in the government, and to which the president belongs, of course bears responsibility for this. The program of reform that was put forward by the joint efforts of the Communists and Socialists in 1981 is, at times, being carried out very timidly, sluggishly and inconsistently; and this, in turn, gives the big capitalists an opportunity to use many of the levers of economic power they still retain, against the workers, naturally.

In this difficult situation, the traditionally right-wing parties are bringing to the fore the extreme right-wing forces, or, to speak more accurately, are using them as a battering-ram. That's how it has always been: Fascism by its very nature is the most extreme measure to which the bourgeoisie resorts when it is no longer able to operate with the methods of its own bourgeois democracy. History has repeatedly proved that it's a suicidal measure for bourgeois democracy itself.

Revanchist Sentiments in FRG Rising

[Tsvetov] But whereas in France it's anticommunism and nationalism that are particularly clearly visible in the political platform of French neofascism, one gets the impression that in the political platform of neo-Nazism in West Germany, it's anticommunism and revanchism that stand out.

[Tsoppi] Correct. That's a very accurate observation. All the signals coming from West Germany provide evidence of the very thing you've been talking about, Vladimir Yakovlevich. The West German neofascists, who comprise the militant core of all the various revanchist organizations in West Germany, act today with the direct encouragement, or under the direct patronage, of the ruling coalition in Bonn. The rather paradoxical situation emerges that the government, the norms of whose foreign policy ought, you would think, to be the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic with the Socialist countries, is proving that it has a great interest in solidarity with the neo-Nazis, who submit increasingly impudent territorial claims against those same socialist countries.

I've just recently returned from Poland. I visited Szczecin, which during the Hitlerite occupation was called Stettin. And one of the peasants of Szczecin Voivodship, who took part in the liberation of these Poland lands, showed me a letter he'd received from the Federal Republic. On the envelope, bearing the official postmark of the Federal Post Office, the address was written like this: temporary existing Poland. In the text, typed on a form provided by something calling itself the Union of New Prussia, it said that whoever now acquires land in the territories that, since 1945, have been under the rule of the Polish state, must realize that in the future, he himself, or his son or grandson, will have, on a certain date, to give up his farm without right to compensation. Poles smile contemptuously when they receive such communications, which they have, very aptly I think, nicknamed black doves. Black doves, of course, don't exist in nature, and these, too, are not fated to live: people just toss these letters into the wastepaper basket. The Poles are convinced that the lands in western Poland, which were won from the Hitlerites in battle at the cost of great sacrifices by the Soviet and Polish peoples, will always be Polish. Yet in West Germany they are increasingly referred to as the Eastern German lands.

A provocation? Of course it is. And all this became possible, in the first place, as a result of the right-wing bloc coming to power in Bonn. And second, revanchism has begun to feel far more confidence, and even more inspired, I would say, since American first-strike nuclear weapons aimed at the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries have begun to be deployed in West Germany. Third, and finally, the revanchists have become especially enraged on realizing that the counterrevolution in Poland has failed; that the imperialist plot has led neither to the abolition of socialism in that country, nor to a restoration of capitalism, nor to the collapse of the socialist community; something on which they had very much counted both in West Europe and in the United States.

But it seems the lesson has not been learned by those who have decided to put an end to peace in Europe and recarve its political map.

[Chernousov] I'd like to mention in this connection the memorandum to the FRG Government, which has just been published. It says that the FRG, as one of the direct successors of the former Reich, is bound by the obligation laid down by the Potsdam Agreement regarding the fact that no threat to neighboring states, or to peace as a whole, must ever again emanate from German soil. That obligation must be strictly fulfilled.

And another thing: Comrade Chernenko recently said: I want to say without reservation that we are ready to deal the most decisive rebuff to anyone who dares to encroach upon the independence of our homeland, fraternal Poland, or our other socialist allies.

Japanese Militarizing

[Tsvetov] You know, Japanese neofascism, just like West German neofascism, is obsessed with anticommunism and revanchism. You can very often see in the streets of Japanese cities trucks and buses being driven with youths in semimilitary uniform, helmeted, with banners, and yelling at top volume, first, "Abolish the Constitution!" because the Constitution forbids Japan to have an army or wage war; the second thing they shout is "Destroy the Communists." And the present prime minister, Nakasone, is counted as a communist, because in their view he is leading Japan too slowly along the path of militarism. And their third slogan is "Take the Kuriles from the Soviet Union by force." More or less the same as what the West German neo-Nazis also proclaim.

[Tsoppi] And in part, the French as well.

[Tsvetov] The police pay attention to these groups only to ensure that they do not violate traffic regulations. I once had a conversation with a senior police officer about this and enquired how this was possible. After all, their slogans come under the criminal code. It is incitement to commit a criminal offense. The policeman shrugged and said: we have freedom here; everybody can express any opinion he holds. I then reminded him that freedom for chauvinism and misanthropy had once before brought Japan militarism, and aggression, and in the long run the national disgrace expressed in its capitulation. But he patted me on the shoulder -- he was much older than me -- and said: don't take any notice; don't worry about it; these little groups are of no significance. This is roughly the same as happened in France at one time. There, too, they took a condescending view of that neofascist party.

[Chernousov] At one time Hitler too was regarded as a half-witted idiot, an adventurist, and a non-entity, and what was the result?

[Tsoppi] That little group nevertheless grew into what later became...

[Chernousov] The Nazi party, and Nazi Germany, of course.

[Tsvetov] Well then, the actions being perpetrated by these Japanese neofascists already show that they are anything but young pranksters, and that behind them stand fullgrown men. I might remind you that one of the latest sallies by the neofascists was the function held in the town of Kagoshima on the occasion of the so-called anniversary of Japan's great victory over the Russian fleet in 1905. This function was arranged, it was officially asserted, by a local organization supposedly totally unconnected with the authorities. But how could a local organization, a private organization hold a naval parade with the participation of naval vessels of the Japanese Navy, and the U.S., British, and French Navies? Can a local organization do that? Clearly, it cannot.

[Tsoppi] It doesn't look like an amateur show.

[Tsvetov] Quite. And what was the aim of this event in Kagoshima? To demonstrate to the Japanese people that they had once succeeded in routing the Russian Navy, so why shouldn't they have a go at doing it again. And what is the creed of the Japanese neofascists? I interviewed Bin Akao the leader of the Japanese fascist party, which is called the patriotic party of greater Japan. I asked him what, in his view, was the most direct and the easiest road to peace.

He replied: general and complete armament. I posed the next question: What form of government do you envisage for Japan? He said to me, with complete assurance: The dictatorship of my party. I put my third question: Whom do you see in the world as having the same views as yourself? And he replied, completely seriously and calmly: Stroessner in Paraguay, Pinochet in Chile, Botha in the RSA, and Reagan in the United States.

As you see, the French neofascists, the West German neo-Nazis, and the Japanese neofascists all regard Reagan as one holding the same views as themselves. If one wishes to define contemporary neofascism, not only French neofascis, but also that of Japan and West Germany, no more need be said.

ASEAN Meeting in Jakarta

[Chernousov] Last week two important events took place in Southeast Asia. On 9 and 10 July, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member-countries met in Jakarta, and then, on 12 and 13 July these ministers had a meeting, also in Jakarta, with the heads of the foreign ministries of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and representatives of the Common Market. If we sum up the results of the discussions held during the first and second round of the Jakarta meetings, we can say this: The countries of Southeast Asia are not happy with their unequal trade and economic relations with the developed capitalist states, especially with the United States and Japan. The countries of this region are seriously worried by the striving of the United States and Japan to cobble together a military-political grouping, called the Pacific community, in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The majority of the ASEAN member-countries, above all Indonesia, did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, and at the same time gave proof of a wish to actively seek a path to a political settlement of relations between Kampuchea and the ASEAN members. And finally, a number of ASEAN members, Malaysia for example, voiced disquiet at the strengthening of cooperation in the military sphere between the United States and China.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw attention to the reasons for the increased activity of the United States and Japan in the Pacific region. In the first place, there is the economic reason for this. If in West Europe the rate of economic growth is now below 3 percent, in the Pacific region the rate is 5.5 percent, on average, over all the countries of the region. Both the processing and primary industries here are quickly developing. As a result, the average profit that can be extracted by a multinational corporation in the Pacific region is higher than the profits these corporations receive in any other region of the world. If, say multinational corporations receive an 18 percent return on investment in the Pacific region, the highest return in other regions of the world is 14 percent.

[Chernousov] That is a substantial difference.

[Tsvetov] Hence, the U.S. and the Japanese desire to consolidate both their economic and political position in the Pacific region. This is how the idea arose of forming a Pacific community here.

The Pacific community is perceived by the United States and Japan not only as an economic association, but also as a military-political one. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko very accurately described these actions by the United States in the Pacific region as an attempt to establish a new eastern front in the struggle against the socialist countries. The United States wants to give the community the characteristics of a military bloc first and foremost because, if it has these, the United States will be able, on the one hand, to keep a check on the countries of this region, and, on the other, first to implement an aggressive policy against the USSR and the other socialist countries, and, second, to have a secure rear for expansionist operations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region.

But this policy is meeting with opposition from the countries of the Pacific region itself. It is sufficient to look, for example, at the statement of President Suharto of Indonesia at the meeting just ended in Jakarta. He said, and I quote: ASEAN is filled with firm resolve not to permit the territory of the association's member-countries to be turned into an arena of conflict between the superpowers, conflict which in no way corresponds to the interests of ASEAN. ASEAN is filled with resolve to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region, and for this reason we cannot, the Indonesian president stressed, remain indifferent to a situation that undermines the stability of peace in our region.

[Chernousov] After all, it is not only Indonesia that cannot remain indifferent. How can we forget the fact that the borders of the Pacific region include the socialist countries of Asia too, including the USSR? The planners of the Pacific community take no account of this, since the regional association they have thought up is being erected -- as we were just saying -- against the socialist camp, unambiguously against the socialist countries. Therefore, if they nevertheless succeed in building the Pacific community, it will bring additional tension to the political atmosphere of a vast area of the world. The socialist countries naturally do not want such a course of events, and they are proposing fully reasonable alternatives.

[Tsvetov] This policy of the socialist community is of a profoundly principled nature. I would like to recall once again the declaration of the CEMA member-countries, adopted in Moscow in mid-June. The declaration says, inter alia, and I quote: The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of state and government of the CEMA member-countries deem it vital to guide matters, not toward confrontation between states with differing social systems, not to the erection of more and more barriers in relations between them, but toward the quest for constructive ways to develop peaceful, stable international political and economic relations, taking into account the realities existing in the world and the interests of all countries. Constructive ways to develop peaceful, stable relations in the Pacific region are what the socialist countries are proposing. The USSR has proposed holding talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all countries who are interested. The Mongolian People's Republic has proposed an initiative to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are calling on the ASEAN countries to normalize relations and establish a climate of trust and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

With that we end our conversation. Until our next meeting, goodbye.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD132116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign political commentator Sergey Pravdin, with Vladimir Tsvetov, international affairs journalist and political observer; Aleksandr Zholkver, international affairs journalist and political observer; Melor Sturua, IZVESTIYA international observer; and Vladimir Pashko, international affairs journalist]

ASEAN Meeting

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] A considerable proportion of the mail addressed to our editorial board contains questions about the policy of the United States and Japan in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Listeners Rokov from Vladivostok, Melnikov from Nakhodka, Skorosevich from Alma-Ata and Bagirov from Kirovabad in particular ask about this.

This theme has become even more topical as a routine conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN member-countries took place in Jakarta in the past week; and U.S. State Secretary Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe had meetings with the participants of the Jakarta conference on 12 and 13 July. I would remind you that the members of ASEAN are Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines and Brunei. I shall ask political observer Vladimir Tsvetov to reply to the questions from listeners about the situation in this region of the world and the policy of the United States and Japan there.

[Tsvetov] Southeast Asia, together with the entire Pacific region, is yet another example of the unevenness of capitalist development. Whereas West European growth rates for gross national product have fallen below 3 percent, here these rates amount to an average of 5.5 percent. The dynamic development of the region promises great profits to those who can consolidate themselves economically and politically here. That is why the United States and Japan have fixed their eyes on this region of the world.

[Pravdin] One must suppose that the appearance in Japan of the so-called Pacific community is closely linked with the great economic changes in the region. Listeners' letters pose questions about this community. Can you reply to them, please?

[Tsvetov] Of course, the processes taking place in the Pacific region countries' economies were one of the reasons for the increased activity by the creators of Japanese policy who outlined the so-called Pacific community and Japan's leading role in it.

Japan's efforts in the military sphere also look very sinister, in particular its preparations to conduct combat maneuvers within a radius of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. The Constitution that forbids Japan from having an army and from waging war no longer has any serious restraining influence on Japanese military efforts.

The British newspaper GUARDIAN reported a remark made by a senior official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry which is very indicative of Tokyo's current thinking. The scale of our military potential is almost unlimited. The only restriction is not juridical but financial. It is only the absence of sufficient money that is hindering Japan from sending its naval vessels on a route they traveled once before -- to Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Proceeding from these aspects of Japan's economic and military policy it is not difficult to imagine how Tokyo thinks of the Pacific community: a closed bloc in which Japan rules supreme.

[Pravdin] But the idea of a Pacific community has recently become more popular in the utterances of U.S. leaders as well. What is their concept of it?

[Tsvetov] Now a few words about the political reasons for the U.S. attention to the Pacific region. Apart from the global confrontation with the USSR in the sphere of nuclear weapons and space weapons, the United States is unleashing confrontation with the USSR on a regional level as well. Asia and the Pacific appear to the United States as a suitable place to open a new, eastern front of struggle against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The USA needs its military presence here also in order to ensure the rear of its expansionism in the zone of the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean.

In South Korea, the United States has at its unfettered control nuclear weapons, means of delivering them, and a many-thousand-strong army. Japan permits the basing on its territory of U.S. F-16 aircraft, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and allows U.S. vessels carrying cruise missiles to call at its ports.

The United States meets with no hindrances in using Australian and New Zealand military bases and ports. The United States continues to maintain its military bases in the Philippines.

[Pravdin] Thus, both Japan and the United States see the Pacific community as a closed economic and military-political grouping, which on the one hand would serve the interests of the monopoly capital of both countries as a supplier of raw material and consumers of manufactured products, and which on the other hand would promote the implementation of the aggressive strategy of Washington and the militaristic plans of Tokyo. However, what attitude toward such a community is held within the Pacific region itself?

[Tsvetov] The borders of the Pacific region also include Asia's socialist countries including the USSR. The designers of the Pacific community do not wish to include these countries in it because such a regional association is directed, as we have just said, against the socialist camp. Consequently, the creation of a Pacific community would cause additional tension in a vast region of the world. The socialist countries do not desire such a development of events and propose sensible and really implementable alternatives. The USSR has put forward a proposal to hold talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries. The Mongolian People's Republic put forward an initiative to conclude a convention on reciprocal nonaggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos call on ASEAN countries to normalize relations and to create in Southeast Asia a climate of trust and good-neighborliness.

Rising FRG Neofascism

[Pravdin] Many of our listeners, including Dolonevich from Vitebsk, Zhavchenko from Kiev, Iniskov from Leningrad, and others, express indignation in their letters in connection with reports of the activation of neofascist forces in West Germany, and they ask for more details about this problem. I am asking political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to reply to these letters. He visited the FRG recently.

[Zholkver] First, I ought to say that the question of activities by neofascist forces in West Germany, which is raised in our listeners' letters, also worries many in the FRG itself.

Well, several analogies with the situation at the start of the thirties are in evidence. Now, as then, millions of Germans are out of work. And literally everywhere in the FRG I saw the concern, anger and sometimes even despair which mass unemployment causes, particularly among young people. Under these conditions, people become particularly susceptible to social and political demagoguery and are more ready to believe any kind of promise of a firm hand keeping order. But Hitler's propaganda was built on precisely such demagoguery.

To this it should be added that then, as now, an openly anticommunist propaganda campaign was waged at the same time. Fierce attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and on socialism in general, do not cease.

All this is accompanied, as after world war, by an active injection of revanchist ideas, that this time they lost time-honored German land, from eastern Prussia and Pomerania to Silesia and the Sudetenland. It should be added that the German question is allegedly still not finally solved, and the status of the GDR is virtually equal to the status of any West German land. And the borders of Germany in general ought to be viewed in accordance with the situation in 1937.

The arrival in power in Bonn of the right-wing conservative CDU-CSU bloc in general freed the hands of many former and new Nazis in the FRG. Just when I was there, in many towns in West Germany from Munich to Essen, there were meetings of so-called countrymen and associations of exiles that have approximately 2.5 million members in the FRG. These are Germans who have lived in territories that for 40 years already have been integral parts of the territory of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the Soviet Union. Not only all these people but their children and grandchildren are officially registered by the FRG as exiles. And they all are supported in every way in their hope for a return to the so-called old German homeland. The heads of all these associations of country, Sudeten, Silesian and so forth, noisily declare that regions to the east of the Oder and Neisse still belong to Germany and that, as they say, all is not yet lost. Moreover, not only these figures speak in such a way, whom the Germans themselves have christened eternally yesterday's people, but also representatives of official Bonn. The participants I have seen in revanchist gatherings include Bundestag deputies, West German ministers, and even the president of the FRG.

U.S. Elections

[Pravdin] Comrades Pronchuk from Minsk, Gulashvili from Tbilisi, Makarachev from Sverdlovsk, Mikhanhov from Lvov, and the Bogachev family from Moscow ask us to talk about the forthcoming conventions of the two leading bourgeois political parties of the United States -- the Democratic and Republican Parties -- and about the most important domestic political problems of America today. At the microphone is Melor Sturua, international observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

[Sturua] In a few days time the convention of the Democrats, at which the candidates for president and vice president from this party will be selected and its election platform will be confirmed, opens in San Francisco. The corresponding Republican convention is to be held next month, in the Texas city of Dallas, the very same where in 1963 President Kennedy was killed. The holding of the conventions is related to the beginning of a new stage in the presidential election marathon which now dominates the domestic political life of the United States.

[Pravdin] Although the Republicans' convention is being held later, let us nevertheless begin with it, particularly as it is precisely the Republican administration that is in power.

[Sturua] All right then. The convention will bring no surprises from the viewpoint of selecting a candidate. The presidential candidate will be the current master of the White House, Ronald Reagan, and his running mate, the present Vice President George Bush. The Republican Party is the party of big business, and thus they are well prepared financially for the decisive run-in. According to the CBS television company, President Reagan will be the first candidate in U.S. history to spend more than \$100 million on elections. And overall, according to preliminary estimates, the present election campaign will be a record one for its cost. It will cost \$150 million. These astronomical figures alone convincingly tell how the path to the White House is open only to those politicians backed by the banks and the monopolies, backed by moneybags. As the newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE wrote, he who does not possess many millions of dollars cannot be considered a serious challenger.

[Pravdin] So what awaits us in San Francisco?

[Sturua] The Democrats' convention in the city on the Pacific Ocean coast promises to be more dramatic than the Republican gathering in Dallas, although even here the name of the possible candidate is already known.

If nothing unexpected happens, this will be Walter Mondale, former vice president in the Carter administration. Mondale has already got the support of 2,053 convention delegates, and the votes of just 1,967 delegates are needed for nomination.

[Pravdin] So what could be the decisive factors in the battle for the White House?

[Sturua] There are quite a few such factors, and one cannot even list them in one conversation. I will thus discuss just one, perhaps the decisive one, the economic factor. It is no accident that it is said that when Americans go to the ballot box, they are, as a rule, thinking about their purses. Once, when fighting Carter, Reagan posed this question to the electorate: Have your lives improved during the 4 years of his administration? Now the Democrats are posing this question.

There can be no simple answer to this. On the one hand, there has been a certain revival of the economy and some reduction in the so-called discomfort index, that is, the indices for unemployment and inflation. However, on the other hand, under Reagan there has been a colossal rise in budget deficits. Even last year this passed the \$200 billion mark.

[Pravdin] So what does this mean?

[Sturua] First of all, this means an additional tax levy of \$800 annually on every American, including children. Second, this stimulates a rise in interest rates and a fall in the dollar exchange rate, and finally puts a brake on economic development. It is no accident that the major American economist, Paul Samuelson, a Nobel Prize winner, has been warning that the signal fires are already beginning to break out.

[Sturua] In the given instances we have been discussing purely economic problems, but there remains foreign policy. How can Americans evaluate Reagan's administration as calm and agreeable, if it has increased the threat of nuclear missile war many times over?

Unfortunately, the platform of the Democratic Party does not provide a real alternative; it does not indicate a real way out of the foreign policy and economic deadlocks of the Reagan course. In light of this, the disillusionment of American voters is no surprise, nor is their reluctance to go to the ballot box. In the words of Professor Brody of political science at Stanford University, an increasing number of Americans are saying that there is no sense in voting in the presidential elections, since the course of the U.S. Administration remains unchanged, regardless of which party comes to power.

[Pravdin] Our time is coming to an end.

[Sturua] Allow me then, to finish with the words of John Kratz, a metallurgical worker from San Francisco, where the Democratic Party convention will be held. He said: I'm not voting, because I can see no sense in it. During the election campaign we are promised wonders, but after the elections everything stays the same. Yes, that is how it is in fact.

International Terrorism

[Pravdin] I have a letter from Comrade Zmioli of Kishinov, who writes: In the newspapers and on the radio much is spoken about international terrorism, what does this mean? How is international terrorism distinguished from ordinary terrorism? Vladimir Pashko replies to your question:

[Pashko] The direct meaning of the Latin word terror is fear, horror. International terrorism covers the killing or other attempts on heads of states, heads or member of governments, and diplomatic representatives organized by foreign circles with a view to exerting influence on the internal or foreign policy of other states and provoking international incidents or war. International terrorism is the weapon of imperialist policy in the fight against socialism to preserve its dominance.

Who is the inspiration and organizer of the Afghan basmaches who terrorize the population in an attempt to make them revert to the bosom of the feudal system? And who is behind the Sikh terrorists in India? Everywhere the threats of conspiracies lead to the countries of the West, and primarily to the United States.

In recent years, the term 'state terrorism' came into broad use. Its expansion is linked with the current U.S. Administration, whose term of office was marked by a sharp increase in attempts by imperialism to retain its dominance in various regions, including by means of the direct use of military force. This is what happened in Grenada and Lebanon, and this is what is currently happening in Nicaragua. Terrorism has always been characteristic of U.S. policy. It is the only country that has given itself the right in law, under the pretext of ensuring its national security, to make use of subversive elements abroad. This right was proclaimed in 1951. According to Congressman Kersten, it was directed against the socialist countries. However, as practice has demonstrated, it is being used widely against any regimes that are inconvenient to the United States. It is sufficient to recall the U.S. conspiracy against the national unity government of Chile, or more recently, the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro in Italy.

The current U.S. Administration is also responsible for an initiative to develop this law. Recently it sent a reactionary bill expanding its possibilities in carrying out subversive activity abroad for discussion by Congress. In other words, under the pretext of fighting terrorism, the most insistent preparations for new terrorist actions are taking place. Other Western countries are drawn into active participation in them. The Americans raised this question at a meeting of the so-called trilateral commission of representatives of the United States, West Europe and Japan and at the recent London summit meeting of leaders of the seven major capitalist countries. In order to ensure the propaganda support for this behind-the-scenes fuss, Washington organized a so-called conference on international terrorism.

The problem of international terrorism is turned inside out by the West. The Soviet Union's clear position on this was presented by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his replies to PRAVDA of 14 June this year. The Soviet Union has censured and continues to censure any manifestations of terrorism, Comrade Chernenko announced. And we resolutely reject the U.S. policy of using terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples. It does not behoove those who carry out state terrorism to make declarations about some sort of democratic values. This is simply the other side of an adventuristic concept of the crusade and a routine attempt at taking ideological confrontation into the sphere of interstate relations.

FURTHER ON PEREZ DE CUELLAR VISIT TO MOSCOW

Exchanges Toasts With Gromyko

PM161028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 July 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the UN Secretary General's Honor"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, on 13 July, gave a luncheon in honor of UN Secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is on an official visit to the USSR, at which they exchanged brief toasts.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the significance and role of the United Nations Organization which was formed as a result of the allied victory in World War II and conceived as an effective instrument for maintaining peace. Regrettably, since then some of the members of the anti-Hitler coalition have departed from the principles jointly worked out in establishing the United Nations.

The Soviet Union, one of the United Nations' founding members, has from the very beginning and throughout its activities made and is making a constructive contribution to limiting the arms race, enhancing peace and developing cooperation between states.

The USSR's major initiative, including those put forward in Konstantin Chernenko's recent speech and directed at averting nuclear war, preventing the militarization of outer space and strengthening trust between countries and peoples, have won broad international recognition.

Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that the United Nations will intensify its activity to the benefit of solving acute international problems.

On his part, after pointing out the complicated nature of the present-day international situation, Javier Perez de Cuellar also spoke out for the need to step up efforts to improve it.

He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's role in the work of the United Nations Organizations and hailed its initiatives on issues of ending the arms race and ensuring peace among nations.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed profound satisfaction with his conversation with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who had confirmed the invariably peaceful course of the Soviet Union and support for the United Nation's constructive efforts.

At the luncheon were L.N. Tolukunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers; other officials; and officials accompanying the UN secretary General, as well as R. Hooper Lopez, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR.

The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Press Briefing on Visit

LD131649 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- A briefing was held at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry in the Soviet capital today for Soviet and foreign newsmen devoted to the visit of Javier Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary general, his meetings and talks in the Soviet capital.

Addressing the briefing, Vladimir Lomeyko, a representative of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, told newsmen that Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had received Javier Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary general, in the Kremlin today. The meeting was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister. Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy of improving the international situation and curbing the arms race. He pointed out that the top priority objective nowadays is that of averting the threat of nuclear war. In so doing, Konstantin Chernenko attracted the attention of the U.N. secretary general to the concrete Soviet proposals, which are aimed at resolving the key objective of the present -- preventing the world from slipping down into the abyss of a new war.

Vladimir Lomeyko said that during the meetings between Andrey Gromyko and Javier Perez de Cuellar it was pointed out that the Soviet Union from the very outset was at the sources of the founding of the Organization of United Nations and has always favoured the U.N. to be an effective instrument of peace. The United Nations Organization, above all the Security Council, are called upon to resolve international problems with a view to averting the danger of outbreak of a nuclear catastrophe.

Regrettably, Vladimir Lomeyko said, the potential of the Organization of United Nations in the effort to maintain international peace, the potential, which lies in its charter, is far from being fully used, as some powers put up obstacles in that way. Nevertheless, this is not to mean that humankind should subscribe to the idea that it is impossible to improve the activities of the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Union does not share pessimistic evaluations as regards that organization. As was pointed out at a meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Javier Perez de Cuellar, it takes constructive cooperation and political will of all states to ensure a changeover for the better in world affairs. The United Nations enjoys a serious credit of trust in the eyes of the international public, as an instrument of peace, as a forum designed to resolve the problems pertaining to averting the threat of nuclear war.

The United Nations Organization has adopted a whole number of decisions in that direction, which must be carried out. In recent years alone, the United Nations Organization has adopted on the Soviet Union's initiative important decisions on matters of averting and condemning nuclear war, of freezing nuclear weapons, preventing a militarization of outer space and a number of others.

The representative of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry also said that during the meetings and talks in the Kremlin it was stressed that the Soviet Union had acted with determination and consistency and will continue acting so in support of the efforts of the United Nations Organization directed at maintaining peace, at preventing the threat of nuclear war, at curbing the arms race, at eliminating the existing seats of tensions, at developing peace and cooperation between states in full conformity with that organization's charter.

Journalists requested Vladimir Lomeyko to inform them in greater detail about the issues, which were examined during the meetings of the U.N. secretary general in Moscow. Vladimir Lomeyko said that these meetings had covered a wide range of international issues, including in connection with a quest for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East and in Central America. The sides also exchanged views about the situation, which shaped around Afghanistan. They expressed their views about a settlement in that region. The question remains topical, Lomeyko pointed out, because of the continuing interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The U.N. secretary general spoke about the efforts taken by him personally and his personal representative Diego Cordovez to normalize the situation in the region. The Soviet side stressed that all actions aimed at interference in Afghanistan's home affairs are inadmissible and expressed support for the efforts of the U.N. secretary general and his personal representative to normalize the situation around that country.

Touching upon the Middle East problem, Vladimir Lomeyko said: In the course of the meetings held in Moscow, Javier Perez de Cuellar spelled out his idea of the Middle East situation, which he recently visited. He pointed out the tense situation there and stressed that it is urgently necessary to ensure its political settlement.

The Soviet side, Vladimir Lomeyko continued, set forth its evaluation of the Middle East situation and also declared for its political settlement, for putting out that seat of tensions.

FALIN DERIDES REAGAN OVERTURES TO USSR

PM131137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Reagan Is Still Reagan"]

[Text] The ancient Egyptians, on reaching the Euphrates, felt that what they had seen was a curious phenomenon. Accounts of the march contain reports about "reversed waters" flowing to the south, while "real rivers," like the Nile, should flow to the north. This happened under Pharaoh Thutmose I at around 1530 BC.

Everything flows, everything changes. Even U.S. President R. Reagan is changing. Outwardly. Compare his current vocabulary with what he said 1, 2, or even 3 years ago. The man has laid aside the horn of Jericho and is applying himself to playing the reed pipe. Many people, exhausted by the previous deafening roar, are attracted by the euphony of today's melodies. Some people are in ecstasy on hearing them. Ultra-rightwingers, in the words of U.S. observers R. Evans and R. Nowack, have been cast into "melancholy" by such a "humiliating degradation."

Take the case of a Soviet-American summit. Until quite recently the President regarded this in the same way as the devil regards incense, if you will pardon the expression. No meetings without concessions from the Soviet side, R. Reagan announced resolutely, laughing at those who believed summit talks would make it possible to bring positions closer together and change the international atmosphere for the better. Truth and salvation lie in strength, the President claimed, and called for a universal "crusade" against communism. And now? It looks as if he is inclined to meet the Soviet leaders any time, anywhere, straight off -- without any preparation.

It also looks, however, as if the alarm of the American neoconservatives is artificial. They know, just as well as everyone else, that the subject of a summit meeting with the Russians emerged "only after the overfull agenda for 1984 ruled out the possibility of organizing such a meeting." This is what, and I will quote THE WASHINGTON POST, "the experts of the backstage politics within the Reagan administration," think. This is one of the golden mountains that have become an invariable feature of the American election landscape. The promises are even more colorful in the case of reelection, when the persons occupying the presidential chair must not present himself as an inscrutable sphynx and has to wipe stains off his reputation. In this specific instance, Evans and Nowack write, it is necessary to get rid of "the latent impression that Reagan is a warmonger."

Confront absurdity, and you will discern dishonesty or insincerity. The President and his advisers are skilled enough to avoid any confusion on this account. This is why, from all the genres available to them, they like the theater of shadows best, with monologues about adherence to "peace under conditions of freedom" and sketches on the subject of talks. During intervals the public is entertained by stories about things not being as bad as they look, including Soviet-American relations. Impressive, although there is nothing to actually grasp because, I repeat, what we are seeing is a theater of shadow.

What is highly indicative in this respect is R. Reagan's recent address to a conference on questions of USSR-U.S. scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges. Earlier the President would not have acknowledged the conference even by a telephone call, but now he invited its participants to the White House and treated them to verbal nectar. "There is indisputably nothing more deserving of our attention," R. Reagan declared, "than the quest for means to establish and consolidate better contacts with the Soviet Union's people and government."

"For many months," the U.S. President exclaimed, "I have tried to encourage the Soviet Union to join us in launching an important campaign to clarify whether we could achieve progress in broad areas of problems, reduce the threat and actual use of force in settling international conflicts, reduce arms in the world, and establish better working relations between ourselves."

What else but a champion of detente and brotherhood of peoples? Or does the President not understand that he is turning facts upside down? If he does not, he is only deluding himself. If he does then he is deluding those he is addressing.

Nevertheless, let us listen further to the head of the U.S. Administration. He claims credit for the Soviet Union's recent proposal to begin talks on a new agreement on scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges and praises efforts aimed at "activating" the agreement on cooperation in the spheres of the environment, housing construction, health care, and agriculture. "Activity within the framework of these agreements," the President complained, "has been sharply curtailed over the last few years." And once again he somehow omitted to add that this occurred on his, R. Reagan's, insistence and as a result of his direct bans.

Actors are rarely embarrassed, even when they fluff their lines. In any case, the President, as if nothing had happened, dilated on the usefulness of cooperation in investigating the world ocean and the possibilities of cooperation in the efforts by the two countries' appropriate organizations in saving the victims of disasters in space and at sea. He listed the improved technology of communications between the USSR and the United States and a "new round" of negotiations on consular affairs among the useful initiatives. The speaker made a slight opening for the prospects of establishing contacts between the Soviet and American military and also for discussing the potential threat of attacks by terrorists using nuclear weapons.

So, just a little patience, and, of course, some more energetic efforts to strengthen American might, and everything will go swimmingly. Trust the administration and don't get in its way.

In all, White House staffers politely hint, Reagan's preelection horn of plenty contains around 20 ideas and proposals capable of turning relations between the United States and the Soviet Union into an idyll and the earth into a paradise. If that is the case, why the delay, one wonders? Were they saving it for a rainy day? Should we, perhaps, lament the fact that U.S. presidential elections are held once every 4 years, and not every year? How much more frequently enlightenment would fall on figures in Washington. But is it perhaps basically wrong and harmful to turn politics into something resembling a sauna, alternately hot and cold?

R. Reagan wasted 3 whole years reducing Soviet-American relations to "cold war" temperatures, wiping out the legacy of detente, and whipping up the arms race to a hitherto-unprecedented scale. Only last year, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, the White House tried in vain to drag the NATO allies into "economic cold wars" against the socialist community. Yet since 16 January this year not a week has gone by without them showing off in front of the television cameras with a large olive branch. It could easily seem that R. Regan is fighting for the White House mainly in order to be able to endow mankind with a nuclear-free world, and that no politician in history has been more devoted to the method of talks in conducting international affairs.

U.S. ideas on nuclear and chemical weapons, limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and confidence-building measures in Stockholm are presented in the same vein. Fine words and vigorous demagoguery everywhere hurry to the assistance of the latest shortfall in goodwill. The desire to block the possible by insisting on the impossible is present everywhere.

A stubborn refusal to take a stand on principles and a refusal to have anything to do with them as supposedly some meaningless declaration are also apparent in everything. If only principles really meant nothing at all. Washington would not then be opposed to adopting them.

In the seventies the USSR and the United States agreed that differences in ideologies and social systems should not prevent collaboration for the sake of international security. The agreements reached were put into practice in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence on a platform of equality and identical security and the renunciation of the attainment of military superiority. They were put into practice until the United States once again decided it preferred "national strategic concepts" to cooperation between the two powers and decided to make the process of arms control and disarmament talks serve, not the task of strengthening peace for everyone, but U.S. "national security interests" (Carter's directive PD-50).

On coming to power and setting about rearmament, R. Reagan, without giving it much thought, dismissed all the principles which Washington had sworn allegiance to in the seventies. Principles did not match the pretensions to having a free hand (vsedozvolennost), to so-called leadership.

Nor were principles compatible with turning the serious matter of talks into a caricature. And there is certainly something to compare with something in connection with the principles that have been strengthened by binding signatures. How can Washington's call help to pursue its own aims, discounting the USSR's interests at talks or without talks, be taken for an inclination for real talks? The United States will conduct talks only from a position of strength. What have talks to do with this? The Americans cannot conceive of agreements except on their own terms. What does such a basis have to do with talks? You can set about elaborating a treaty, but then the United States will still consider whether it is going to implement it, and for how long. Are those talks, is that a treaty? If the time allotted for talks is calculated to coincide with the schedule for technical preparations for the production and siting of the weapons on which agreement is to be reached, is this evidence of the partner's constructive approach? And if talks are organized with the aim of ensuring that they fail, so as to justify to the public the arms race and the gamble on strength, do they deserve the name of "talks"? So formal nods in the direction of talks are not worth much, and can easily mean the opposite of what is displayed for show in the political display windows.

The U.S. rulers have been smitten with a belated love for negotiations, obviously, because it has reached their ears that the greatest hunger on our planet is the hunger for well-being, accord, and peace. This cannot be ignored, but Washington still hopes to get away with promises and evasions.

If the R. Reagan administration's love of peace were not just for show, it would not need to overstretch its imagination or its schedule. American congressmen, who are also heartily sick of the President's pronouncements about peace, are demanding that the 1974 and 1976 treaties on nuclear explosions be submitted to the Senate for ratification, that talks commence with the USSR on banning antisatellite systems, and that the U.S. readiness to observe the ABM treaty and not to violate a number of other settlements be reaffirmed. But the White House chief won't budge. He sticks to his guns: militaristic business before peace-loving pleasure.

Even the President's "epoch-making speech" of 16 January 1984, through the pages of which R. Reagan flitted about like a six-winged seraph, was preceded by a curious introduction by a spokesman of his. "In the last 3 years," he stated, "the country has changed course by 180 degrees."

"However, the debutant in the questions of mutual understanding himself fused into one what cannot be united." "Now," R. Reagan exclaimed in raptures in March of this year, "America once again recognizes that peace and strength are indivisible." Much could be said in this connection. Is there any need? Would it not be better to enumerate, without lengthy commentaries, the weightiest indications of the fact that in fact there is nothing behind Washington's words about peace?

Space. The Soviet Union proposes preventing its militarization. All the world community except the United States supports this proposal. The United States opposes it in proud isolation.

The renunciation of the development of new antisatellite systems and the destruction of existing ones. The USSR is for a speedy, effective solution to this problem. It has unilaterally pledged to refrain from inserting antisatellite weapons into near-earth space for as long as the United States does not insert its own. Washington is against, trying to sink talks on this question in the bottomless pit of disagreements on other problems.

The United States comes out against ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, against creating nuclear-free zones in Asia and Africa, against limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, against a total nuclear test ban, against governments' taking on a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear or nonnuclear weapons. Despite assurances to the contrary, Washington is against resolving the questions of medium-range nuclear weapons and of the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Because of this, the administration continues to defend its absurd position which has already led to the wrecking of the Geneva talks. Nothing but a new failure can be expected from this position today. There is no point in starting new talks on the basis of this position.

We have encountered phenomena like today's more than once. J.F. Dulles flogged the same horse, balancing on the brink of war. True, toward the end he realized that the apparition of the potential enemy arises with the appearance of the potential for fighting him. And disappears in the same way. This great and amazingly elementary discovery still lies ahead for the incumbent President. As yet, R. Reagan, in his innermost self, is the same R. Reagan recognized by the world in the role of head of the U.S. Administration. He still draws his inspiration from the past and is still equally suspicious about the future.

The distance to lasting peace or to a probable new conflict is measured in human deeds. The first duty of politics is to translate the requirements of development and of life itself into the language of actions, not words. Irrepressible desires are a symptom of an unbalanced character, especially political character. "Reversed waters" are not as strange as reversed time in the consciousness of people to whom, through the whim of fate, it has fallen to control the destiny of millions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. 1985 MILITARY BUDGET

PM131438 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by candidate of economic sciences V. Konobeyev under the "At Reader's Request" rubric: "Billions for the Pentagon" -- first two paragraphs are readers' letter]

[Text] The U.S. Congress is discussing the U.S. draft military budget for fiscal 1985. We would like you to describe its characteristics.

Major A. Zhuk, Captain N. Kupriyanov

According to the American press, President R. Reagan is a great lover of "paradoxes." He has claimed, for example, in his speeches, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, that a missile launched from a submarine may be recalled, that trees are a major polluter of the environment, and so forth, and so forth. No less striking are his arithmetical "discoveries." It turns out that if you add to the current American military budget (standing at \$265 billion) not \$48 billion, as planned by the administration, but "only" \$34 billion, then a reduction in military expenditure (!) will be effected. It turns out that 299 is less than 265! What sort of discovery is that? The reader will, of course, have guessed that we are dealing here with the Reagan administration's manipulation of the figures in the next U.S. draft military budget. Let us look at it in more detail.

Each year, between January and February, the U.S. President sends to Congress a budget message and the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year (beginning 1 October), including outlines for the subsequent 4 years. The draft is then discussed in various congressional committees and subcommittees. Only at the end of the year, after final agreement in both chambers of Congress, is it signed by the President and does it acquire force of law.

To understand the complex mechanics and militarist tendency of the U.S. federal budget it has to be borne in mind -- it contains two sections: "appropriations" and "expenditure." The first indicates the limits within which the Pentagon, for example, may conclude contracts for the supply of products and the provision of services. Part of the account for these undertakings is paid in the fiscal year in question, the rest is paid in subsequent years depending on the time schedule and terms of the contracts. The "expenditure" section determines the size of the actual outlay on meeting accounts in the fiscal year in question for contracts relating to the current and past years.

On 1 February Reagan presented his draft federal budget for fiscal 1985 and his forecast for the subsequent 4 years to Congress. The sums requested by the administration for military purposes are, as even the American press has noted, a new record in militarist recklessness. The Pentagon will swallow up almost one-third of all federal expenditure. It is planned that total military appropriations in fiscal 1985 will be raised to \$313.4 billion and that the figure for 1985-1989 will amount to the astronomical sum of \$1.94 trillion. Military expenditure is planned to be on the scale of \$272 billion and more than \$1.7 trillion respectively. The average annual growth in expenditure over the next 5 years will amount to 11.5 percent. Around 30 percent of resources allocated are directed toward arms purchases.

"Wherever you find an irresponsible policy you also find an extravagant budget," THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, criticizing the unprecedented growth in military expenditure planned in the draft federal budget. It should be added, however, that it is not only wasteful but is also dangerous for the world, since it gives a sharp spur to the arms race.

The budget outlined for fiscal 1985 will allow the Pentagon to maintain and equip with the latest hardware Armed Forces totaling 3,165,000 men, including 2,166,000 servicemen (43,000 more than in 1983) and 999,000 thousand civilian employees. According to official American figures, it is planned that the Armed Forces will, on 30 September 1985, have 1,663 strategic missiles (16 more than now), 21 strategic bomber squadrons, 17 Army divisions (1 more than now), 3 Marine divisions with 3 air wings, 26 Air Force tactical wings, and 545 combat-ready ships of various types (20 more than in the current year). Appropriations for maintaining the strategic forces alone will increase by 20 percent compared with fiscal 1984.

The following are particularly outstanding among the Pentagon's largest and most expensive programs: Some \$4.9 billion (\$700 million more than in 1984) is earmarked for the development and production of 40 MX ICBM's and \$465 million is earmarked for the development of a new light, mobile ICBM. Some \$4.2 billion is being requested for a new Trident submarine nuclear-missile system. The production and development of new B-1B strategic bombers (34 aircraft) will swallow up \$8.2 billion, \$1.3 billion more than in 1984. Resources are being allocated to develop the Stealth bomber. The production and siting in Europe of medium-range missiles (the Pershing II and cruise) will continue. It is planned that the Air Force and Navy will spend \$11.1 billion on acquiring fighters, that is \$2.7 billion more than allocated in the current fiscal. More than \$2 billion is being earmarked to develop space warfare systems via the Pentagon alone. Greater resources are also being appropriated to develop new kinds of chemical weapons. Increasing attention is being paid to programs for stockpiling various war materiel, especially munitions. More than \$12.2 billion -- \$2 billion more than in the current fiscal year -- is earmarked for their acquisition.

The discussion of the draft budget for fiscal 1985 and the forecasts for the subsequent 4 years is being strongly influenced by the present election campaign. In the contest to win the electorate's votes the administration and representatives of both parties in Congress are resorting to verbal tightrope-walking, seeking to present themselves as assiduous managers and, in recent months, even as "peace-fighters." The enormous military expenditure is now a focus of the criticism being leveled against Reagan by his rival contents for the Presidency. As THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, "the Democrats vow to cut Pentagon spending," knowing that the Republicans' policy in that field is causing the American public increasing concern.

For its part, the Reagan administration is shifting and maneuvering. Pentagon head Weinberger, for example, has told Congress that it will be possible to slow down the growth rate in military expenditure for 1986 if Congress approves a major expenditure increase for fiscal 1985. The device is not a new one. In the first year of his Presidency Reagan planned military appropriations for 1981-1985 totaling \$1.293 trillion. Even many American military experts were of the opinion that the Armed Forces simply could not assimilate such colossal resources. But it was not done without a purpose. "Freedom to maneuver" was needed for the following years. With such enormous resources "in reserve" it has been possible to present each new increase in the military budget as a "reduction" if this increase proved to be less than forecast the preceding year. That is how the present administration has acted during the 3 years of its rule. It is now flaunting the fact that the total appropriations for military purposes during the fiscal years 1981-1985 will amount to \$1.226 billion -- that is, \$67 billion less than planned 3 years ago. In so doing the White House boss and the Pentagon are deliberately passing over the fact that the aforementioned sums are double the military appropriations in the preceding 5-year period, 1976-1980.

To accelerate military preparations the administration quite often uses another device: It asks for additional appropriations on some pretext or other. As a rule, it gets them. It is evident from the 1985 draft budget that the Reagan administration intends to ask Congress to earmark additional resources for the current fiscal year to cover expenditures connected with the aggression carried out against Grenada and Lebanon.

The new draft federal budget says that the military programs have the aim of enhancing the country's capability to react by military measures to "critical situations" anywhere in the world and to ensure the potential for deploying American forces in "critically important" regions of the world to "defend vital U.S. interests." In other words, what is involved is ensuring that it is possible for big American capital to plunder other peoples unimpeded and with impunity and to interfere in their internal affairs.

The main aim in building up the present administration's financial base for an unprecedented arms race is to disrupt at any cost the existing military-strategic equilibrium and to achieve U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. "In these conditions," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stated, "the Soviet Union, together with its allies, must take the necessary countermeasures. As we have frequently said it will not be possible to destroy the military equilibrium of forces or for the United States and NATO to achieve military superiority over the world of socialism. The security of the Soviet Union and its friends will be reliably ensured in all circumstances."

MILITARY NATURE OF U.S. SPACE PROGRAMS NOTED

PM151743 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by candidate of military sciences Major General V. Kislov, reserve; candidate of technical sciences Colonel V. Yermeyev, reserve; and engineer A. Andreyev: "Aerospace Flying Apparatuses"]

[Text] In the heat of war hysteria the Washington administration intends to step up the militarization of space and create conditions for implementing adventurist "star wars" designs.

The Pentagon spares no expense on military space programs. This is shown, in particular, by the flights within the framework of the space shuttle program, each of which costs \$75-80 million. Foreign commentators admit that more than one-third of all space shuttle launches in the period through 1994 have been reserved for the military department. It is planned to launch into earth orbit various military objects, including aerospace apparatuses, from the takeoff and landing complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The Pentagon's plans are on such a grand scale that the present space shuttles, which have a launch mass of more than 2,000 tons, a hold measuring 18.3 by 4.6 meters, and a maximum rated carrying capacity of 29.5 tons, are considered inadequate. In the future it is proposed to develop reusable craft with an increased "useful" payload -- 60 and even 400 tons.

The strategists of space adventures are not even embarrassed by the failures that have occurred on the first flights. It has turned out that the orbiter is not very maneuverable. The thermal protection of these flying apparatuses, which consists of four types of special coatings (in all, approximately 31,000 tiles), whose thickness ranges between 1.3 and 10.2 cm, is also giving a lot of trouble. It was reported that after Columbia's first flight it was necessary to reinforce approximately 1,800 thermal protection tiles, and after the second flight 450 tiles. The shortcomings of tile thermal protection, the foreign press points out, are its fragility, comparatively low strength, and high cost.

It follows from reports in the AEROSPACE DAILY magazine that with a view to creating space weapons the U.S. Air Force is planning to develop work on the AMSTS program, which provides for research into the prospects of using military aerospace apparatuses both one-stage and two-stage. It is proposed to use such apparatuses to strike from space against strategic targets on the ground, to resolve talks of antispace defense, to carry out strategic reconnaissance, to ensure control of armed forces on a global scale, for "orbital inspection," and also to develop new means of armed struggle (laser, beam, and other weapons).

Work under the AMSTS program is aimed at creating aerospace apparatuses of three types: designed for vertical launching from the surface of the earth; for horizontal takeoff from conventional runways, using rocket trolleys; launched from a carrier aircraft or large-size "platforms" similar to shuttle-type apparatuses.

As a result of fulfilling the said program, in the opinion of American specialists, a technical base will be created for the development of other military space systems.

Analyzing the state of affairs, the foreign press reports that at the present time the design of a flying apparatus launched from a carrier aircraft has been developed most fully. Boeing has begun creating such an apparatus, which has received the designation ALSV. It is 15.8-meters long, and has a wedge-shaped fuselage with a delta wing (the span is 9.1 meters) and a small fin. The mass in orbit of such a flying apparatus is expected to be 10 tons. In the center-body section (overall dimensions -- 1.5 by 2.7 meters) it is proposed to stow a combat payload of 3-5 tons, including nuclear charges.

It is proposed to use a Boeing 747 carrier aircraft to launch apparatuses of this type. Being in a state of permanent combat readiness on the runway or in the air, it initially climbs to a height of 6-7 km. There the liquid-fuel rocket engine mounted in its tail section fires and quickly takes it up to a height of 12 km at an angle of 60 degrees. From that position the space flying apparatus separates from the carrier aircraft at a flight speed of 880 km/hour. Its two peripheral liquid-fuel rocket engines ensure stabilization and an accelerated departure from the carrier.

After this the central cluster of seven liquid oxygen and hydrogen rocket engines is fired on the apparatus and takes it into an orbit 107-km high. When the fuel has been used up, the outboard fuel tank separates from the apparatus and burns up in the dense layers of the atmosphere. The fuel reserve on board ensures maneuvering in orbit and the possibility of attacking strategic targets on the ground or the fulfillment of reconnaissance operations, as well as the return to earth. Both an unmanned version and a manned version of this aerospace apparatus are being developed.

The Boeing, Lockheed, General Dynamics, Rockwell International, and other corporations are drawing up preliminary designs for a multirole aerospace apparatus. It is proposed that it will have a heat-resistant structure and a mixed power plant. The launch mass of the apparatus will be 230-450 tons, and its dimensions will correspond approximately to the size of a modern heavy transport aircraft. The mass of the combat payload in orbit will be increased to 10 tons.

The magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports that the U.S. Air Force is planning to use a multirole aerospace apparatus in various kinds of military conflicts. Starting from U.S. territory, this apparatus is to make one or two turns around the earth and then fulfill a combat task, after which it will return again to orbit or land in a preset area. The touchdown speed is expected not to exceed 240 km/hour.

According to a report in SPACE WORLD magazine, the U.S. Air Force flight dynamics laboratory is conducting research into aerospace apparatuses. The results of this research will be used in the next generation of promising military models. In the opinion of American specialists, these apparatuses will have higher flight performance ensuring extensive maneuvering after descending from orbit into the atmosphere and a wide choice of landing site so as to complete the flight close to the launch complex and ensure rapid preparation for a repeat sortie.

The Pentagon contractors once again encountered a number of problems in implementing these designs, one of which, so the foreign press reports, is the creation of an efficient thermal protection system. The conditions of a lengthy flight at tremendous speed in the earth's atmosphere demand the use of a structure made from high-temperature alloys or else heat-insulated or cooled elements actively protected against heating for the purpose of reducing the temperature to values considerably lower than the melting point of the material itself.

It is clear from press reports that the lower surface and nose section of the apparatus's fuselage are subjected to the greatest heat loads on descending from orbit. It is thought most expedient to use an active thermal protection system to draw away heat with the help of a special liquid circulating in channels beneath the skin.

Overall leadership of the development of future military aerospace apparatuses in the United States is exercised by a special committee including representatives of the Air Force, the Navy, NASA, and the military space command. It follows from statements by representatives of that committee that it is planned to deliver military aerospace apparatuses to Air Force line units in the second half of the nineties.

In addition to the United States, research and development in the sphere of aerospace apparatuses is being conducted in Japan. As the KYODO news agency reported, the military department is trying to get the government to repeal the law prohibiting Japan from using space for military purposes. Since 1982 Japan's aerospace development corporation has been developing a project for an aerospace apparatus suitable, in particular, for resolving military strategic tasks. Japanese firms intend to pool their efforts with American colleagues.

"Space weapons based anywhere," the Soviet Government statement emphasized, "must not be created, tested, or deployed either for ABM defense, or as antisatellite means, or for use against targets on the ground or in the air." The militarization of space is fraught with dangerous consequences. The calculations that the road to military superiority can be paved through space are built on illusions. The strategists of "star wars" must understand this.

MATYASH SCORES KIRKPATRICK SLANDER AGAINST USSR

LD151441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

Unpardonable lies and slander have been raised by the present Washington administration to the rank of state policy. New testimony of this is the interview of J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the UN, to the reactionary journal AMERICAN LEGION. It beats all of her previous "records" for hypocrisy and attacks against those countries and governments whose policy does not suit official Washington.

Not considering the real facts, Kirkpatrick permitted deliberate and crude fabrications about the Soviet Union. So, she is in essence voting for "the liquidation of the system existing in the Soviet Union," turning facts about our country inside out, trying to cast a shadow on the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR.

Such slanderous pronouncements addressed to the USSR, accompanied by declarations about the "striving of the Soviet Union for world domination" alternate with the assertions on the ostentatious U.S. "love of peace." Kirkpatrick asserts in particular that the Reagan administration "reduces military spending at every possible opportunity." At the same time, the influential figure of the "Reagan team" keeps deliberately silent about the fact that during the 3 and 1/2 years of the rule of the present administration allocations for military preparations have been increased by \$100 billion. It is sufficient to say that in the 1985 financial year the Pentagon's budget will reach the huge sum of \$299 billion.

Kirkpatrick's revelations, couched in the spirit of "cold war," wholly fit into the framework of Washington's aggressive militaristic course, the course of escalating the nuclear arms race, of conducting the policy from the position of strength, attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, cost what it may. These revelations cross out assurances of "peaceability" which are now being made on the banks of the Potomac River on the threshold of presidential elections in the United States. Actually, Kirkpatrick and company, acting with the knowledge of the White House, seek to undermine the mainstay of peace and international security, to sow hostility and hatred between nations, to pursue a confrontation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

One more thing should be mentioned. Tendentious pronouncements made by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is, it would seem, called upon to promote implementation of the Charter provisions of that organization, obviously run counter to the interests of preservation and maintenance of international peace and security. It is exactly Kirkpatrick who made insulting pronouncements with regard to developing countries at the United Nations, who are unwilling to follow the wild course of the U.S. imperialism in the international scene. Exactly Kirkpatrick cynically demonstrated "solidarity" with the most odious dictatorial regimes, such as the Salvadoran junta and the Pinochet clique, guilty of the death of tens of thousands of their citizens.

The latest "opus" of the head of the American mission at the United Nations is only a link in the chain of overtly hostile actions of U.S. diplomacy in that world organization, the diplomacy which openly lines up with double-dyed forces of American reaction and ultras hampering in every way improvement of the political climate in the world.

ZUBKOV PREVIEWS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, MONDALE

LD132325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] This is the U.S. city of San Francisco. [video shows city scenes, then views of conference hall] A U.S. Democratic Party congress opens here on Monday, which, as is generally known, will name the party's presidential candidate. The final preparations are being made for the congress, a major event in the election campaign.

The democratic candidate should be former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. This general opinion is also confirmed by the latest information on the positions of the congress delegates, which is primarily based on public statements. Thus, for Mondale -- 2,089 votes; for Hart -- 1,243 votes; and for Jackson -- 383 votes. Such are the assumptions. To be put forward as a candidate, 1,967 votes have to be obtained and, as you can see, the initial calculations show that Mondale has a firm majority.

And now people are already writing and speaking about what will happen in 4 months' time, in early November, when the presidential elections themselves are held. I shall quote FORTUNE magazine: Of course, the man who is most likely to win the 1984 presidential elections is, once again, Ronald Reagan. But, the magazine asks, what if Mondale does win, after all? It then goes on to analyze in detail Mondale's possible presidential activity.

While this is premature, I would like to quote some of Mondale's own replies, as they will add to our ideas of what the future candidate thinks about home and foreign policy problems.

My three central aims, Mondale said, are to draw up a policy that will give us a safer world, a more competitive economy, and a more just country. I shall try to penetrate the mist of tension and suspicion, Mondale said, that is hindering talks with the Soviet Union. Mondale is for effective talks on arms control and the freezing of nuclear weapons. This is what he said on social problems and, in particular, the question of taxes: I think that people with average or moderate incomes receive little or no relief in our country. At the same time, the very rich get enormous help, and here I would like to make a few changes.

Walter Mondale has announced that he has chosen Geraldine Ferraro as his partner in the fight for the Presidency. This means that Ferraro will stand for vice president. I have already reported this in the first edition of "The World Today", but for the second edition we have received this video report from the U.S. city of St. Paul, Minnesota, where in fact Mondale made his announcement. This evening reports have come in saying that U.S. news programs have centered their reports on Mondale's decision. Observers are commenting in various ways on the decision to choose a woman as vice presidential candidate. It is noted that this is a new phenomenon in U.S. election campaigns and it is stressed that in this way Mondale is hoping to draw the votes of U.S. women who oppose Reagan's policies.

GERASIMOV ON MONDALE CHOICE OF FERRARO

LD151942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The Democrats are now gathering for their party convention. It opens on Monday the 16th in San Francisco. The convention will elect the presidential candidate, or rather Walter Mondale, former vice president in the Carter administration, will be it.

For a whole month the U.S. press has been discussing the question of who Mondale will invite to be vice presidential candidate. People in the know gave the advice: Look for a woman. And, indeed, Mondale's choice fell to Geraldine Ferraro, member of the House of Representatives. Mondale said here that he chose her not because she is a woman, but because she is a good person. But his choice is of a different view. Geraldine Ferraro stated: My candidacy for vice president would not have been examined if my name had been Gerald Ferraro.

The women's issue, or rather the issue of U.S. women voters in the elections, and 53 percent, a majority of the voters are women, has become more acute than usual in this campaign because of women's unhappiness with Reagan. In the polls Reagan does 10-percent worse with women than with men. Several explanations are offered, including the one that women place greater value on peace and social stability, the two spheres where Reagan frightens them.

In any case, a woman candidate for this post is being advanced for the first time in the history of these two U.S. parties. As an attorney in New York on arson and rape cases, she is little known abroad, but here is one of her statements: She says that Americans want to halt the arms race, before it destroys us all.

Reagan obviously does not want the problems of war and peace and Soviet-U.S. relations to be discussed during the election campaign. He is trying to present everything as if all is in order here. The debates will have to be launched on economic issues, too.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON ZHANG'S TOUR OF WEST

OW152236 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Vyacheslav Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping recently made an unprecedentedly long and extensive trip abroad. He spent more than a month visiting France, the United States, Canada, and Japan. Radio Moscow military commentator (Vyacheslav Nikolayev) has the following comment on this trip:

The Chinese defense minister conducted negotiations in each of the four countries he visited to obtain the latest weapons and frontier technology. He also met with military and government leaders to implement the so-called policy of establishing worldwide military exchanges.

As the first step toward this policy, China plans to win the West's consent to its program to re-equip its military forces through help from the West. This was indicated by the defense minister's recent trip to various countries.

During his negotiations in Paris, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping stressed that China's leadership highly appreciated the merits of purchasing weapons and procuring technology from France. The defense minister showed particular interest in the Super Puma combat helicopter. China intends to deploy these helicopters on its helicopter carrier now under construction.

The centerpiece of the defense minister's recent trip abroad was his visit to the United States, during which he negotiated with Secretary of Defense Weinberger on the purchase of weapons. He also met with President Reagan and other government dignitaries.

Commenting on the U.S.-China negotiations, AP stressed that they were very fruitful and pointed out -- evidently with satisfaction -- that the two sides agreed to continuously consolidate their good relations established in the military field for their mutual security. In reporting Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States, the U.S. mass media stressed that the United States and China looked upon the Soviet Union as an enemy.

It was pointed out in the United States that China has a special interest in producing several types of weapons and in purchasing manufacturing technology for the TOW antitank missile and the Hawk surface-to-air missile. Both NATO and Japanese forces have already been equipped with these missiles. China and the United States reached a fundamental agreement on this question. Thus, after successfully fulfilling his official schedule Defense Minister Zhang Aiping inspected U.S. military facilities and observed technical processes in arms production at 10 plants owned by large enterprises which represent the military-industrial complex. For example, the defense minister visited plants operated by Boeing, Rockwell International, General Dynamics, and [name indistinct] Aircraft.

Newspapers in the United States wrote that it was only to high government officials from its closest allies that the United States ever promised similar possibilities.

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping alluded to the U.S. failure to renounce its two-China policy. It was during the defense minister's visit to the United States that President Reagan made a decision to supply C-130 military transports to Taiwan. It appears that Beijing, for all intents and purposes, could not but connive at this U.S. action.

During his 9-day visit to Canada, the Chinese defense minister did not use all of his time just for negotiations. As he did in the United States, he inspected a number of military facilities. He also visited a military cadre training institution at his own request.

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visit to Japan had a special significance in his long-trip abroad. It was the first visit to Japan by a Chinese defense minister. Speaking to the press, Japan's Defense Agency Director General Kurihara tersely said that the negotiations with the Chinese side would possibly mark the first step toward developing Japanese-Chinese exchanges. Japanese newspapers in commenting on this remark said that it suggested military cooperation.

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping accomplished a great deal in this direction. The Chinese defense minister expressed his support for the current Japanese Government's military buildup policy on the basis of the Security Treaty. He evaluated the treaty positively, thereby helping Japan's hawkish elements consolidate their position.

The Chinese defense minister's visits to the United States and Japan showed that China's leadership supports the U.S. Government's policy that aims at stepping up military and political exchanges among the United States, Japan, and China and at promoting collusion between the NATO bloc and the Japan-U.S. military alliance.

This support, which is given against the backdrop of the new, dangerous alliance between the United States and Japan, first takes on an anti-Soviet character.

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, who is renowned for his business-like approach toward China's military modernization, showed much interest in frontier, electronic technology in Japan as he did in the United States. This technology has long been supplied to China under the name of Japan-China friendship. It has been used genuinely for military purposes in China.

Emphasizing the Chinese defense minister's interest in military technologies in advanced capitalist countries, the French paper LIBERATION wrote: Defense Minister Zhang Aiping evidently took advantage of competition among arms dealers to purchase finished products and production techniques on more favorable terms. This has alerted France and the United States.

The paper thus expressed the fear that in a few years China will get its plan to domestically produce ultra-modern weapons on the right track and turn itself into a powerful competitor in highly profitable arms markets in the world.

Minister Ends Canada Visit

PM131541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Ottawa, 6 Jul -- The visit to Canada by PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping is over. According to reports, the Chinese minister devoted a considerable portion of his time to visiting military installations. He was also familiarized with the organization of military training in the Canadian Armed Forces. In a statement to journalists here, the PRC defense minister said that China intends to acquire licences for the production of arms and military hardware.

OFFICIAL ON FISHERY COOPERATION TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW132231 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Our station reporter called on Vice Minister Bystrov at the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry and asked him to answer a few questions. We will now broadcast this interview with Vice Minister Bystrov.

Question: Japanese papers have recently published variant views on the Soviet Government's decision to terminate the Fishery Cooperation Pact that was signed between the Soviet and Japanese Governments on 21 April 1978. Can you explain how and the true reason why the Soviet side has decided to take such a measure?

Answer: [Begin Bystrov recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] When the talks on this year's salmon quotas and fishing terms in the northeastern Pacific for the Japanese side were held this April and May, both sides decided to have experts consult on revising the Fisher Cooperation Pact signed on 21 April 1978. Why was this decision made? First, in accordance with Article 7, both sides agreed to revise this pact that was signed prior to the new UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. As is known to all, the new convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted on 30 April 1982 and was signed beginning 10 December 1983. In this connection, we have the sufficient prerequisites for implementing Article 7 of the pact.

In revising the pact, the following matters should be taken into consideration: First, attention must be paid to the articles of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, particularly those articles regarding the anadromous fish species [sokasei gyoshu]; that is, the fish that swim rivers from the sea for breeding, as well as the articles on fishery cooperation. Second, the articles of the new laws of the two countries should be taken into account. As is known to all, the regulations on the Soviet economic sea zone were issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 28 February. Third, attention should be paid to the excellent experience concerning fishery cooperation between the two countries. We have come to realize the need to improve the nature and method of cooperation in both science and technology through these accumulated experiences. By doing this we can expand and deepen our positive efforts based on the agreement signed between our governments. The above-mentioned explains why the pact has to be revised.

The first round of business-like talks on this issue was held in Moscow in May this year. As the outcome of the talks indicate, the Japanese side admitted some changes in the law concerning fishery in the adopted UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, but it decided to leave the pact unrevised. The Japanese side proposed that the existing method of settling the issue on salmon quotas in the open seas for the Japanese side be established by signing a long-term agreement. However, at the present stage the signing of such an agreement will violate a series of international norms and the laws of the countries concerned. In the course of the talks, the Soviet side proposed a draft of a revised pact that will enable both sides to continue cooperation in the reasonable utilization of salmon resources. However, the Japanese side was not ready to make a careful examination of the draft. In this connection, the Soviet side, acting on Article 7 of the pact, notified the Japanese side of the Soviet Government's decision to terminate the Fishery Cooperation Pact signed between the Soviet and Japanese Governments on 21 April 1978. The Soviet side simultaneously made a proposal to the Japanese side to continue the talks. [end recording]

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Question: Is there any arrangement for the two sides to hold talks on this issue in the near future?

Answer: [Begin Bystrov recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] We will send a delegation to Tokyo to continue talks on concluding a new fishery cooperation pact, including the issue regarding the reasonable utilization of Far East salmon resources that spawn in Soviet rivers. In accordance with the proposal from the Japanese side, the talks will be held during the middle of this month. We hope that the Japanese side will carefully study the Soviet proposal made at the first round of talks in Moscow and that substantial discussions will be held on issues brought up at the talks. We also expect that the two sides will show a constructive spirit and reach a decision -- in the shortest time possible -- based on the principles of good-neighborliness and mutual benefits, and acceptable to both sides thus enabling them to conclude a new pact.

KUZNETSOV, DEPARTING JAPANESE ENVOY MEET 13 JUL

LD131501 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 13 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov received in the Kremlin today the Japanese ambassador to the USSR, Masuo Takshima, at his request in connection with his impending departure for home.

Their conversation dealt with questions of mutual interest.

PAKISTAN ACQUIRING 'ISLAMIC BOMB' WITH CIA HELP

LD150501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan declared that his country had everything necessary to make the A-bomb. However, he added he had neither the money nor the will to do this. Vladimir Beloshapko, international affairs journalist, comments:

It appears that in making that declaration, the Pakistani leader was not totally frank. One can agree with him that Pakistan has reached right up to the nuclear threshold, and may have even stepped beyond. At least many specialists, particularly in India, assert not without reason that Islamabad has already acquired the so-called Islamic bomb and, in the opinion of THE NATIONAL HERALD, it is even possible that it was tested as early as April of last year.

There is also no doubt about the extremely difficult financial situation in the country. Economic stagnation and poverty for the broad masses are Pakistan's reality today. It is true that for understandable reasons the Pakistani leader omitted to mention that the cause of these serious financial and economic difficulties lies in the launching by the regime of the militarization of the country which eats up already very scarce money. As regards the absence -- in Ziaul Haq's words -- of will in official Washington [as heard] to acquire nuclear weapons, such assurances sound unconvincing to say the least. From all accounts, the fact of the matter is quite the opposite: The Pakistani military regime is ready to sacrifice its own people for the sake of acquiring the A-bomb. Several years ago General Zia zealously enthused: we shall get the Islamic bomb, even if it means Pakistanis must eat only grass. But of course this quote in itself is not everything, though it may be quite indicative.

The entire Pakistani nuclear program is anything but peaceful in nature; it pursues military goals. For the sake of these goals Pakistani scientist (Kadir Khan) -- reported in the press to have close contacts with the CIA -- stole information on uranium enrichment technology in the mid-seventies from an enterprise belonging to the European consortium URENCO. It was not without CIA assistance that Islamabad managed to obtain from various Western firms all the necessary equipment for work in this sphere under the code-name Project-706. It is also no coincidence that in 1982 the International Atomic Energy Agency declared it could no longer guarantee that the nuclear research being carried out in Pakistan was of a peaceful nature. And such a guarantee can hardly be given by anyone else.

Another fact: It is clear that Islamabad could not have satisfied its nuclear ambitions without the help of the United States and certain other powers. By circumventing the home legislation and the undertakings made in the treaty of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, Washington first helped Pakistan obtain and introduce nuclear technology, and is now supplying Islamabad with delivery systems for nuclear weapons-- the F-16 aircraft. This U.S.-Pakistani nuclear partnership conceals a serious threat to the cause of peace and security for the peoples.

INDIA INDIGNANT OVER PLANNED U.S. PUNJAB HEARINGS

LD152129 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 15 TASS -- The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee is to hold shortly provocative "Punjab hearings," the TIMES OF INDIA newspaper reports.

The scriptwriters of the farce intend to stage a trial with the India Government playing the part of "defendant." The situation in Punjab is also to be discussed at the Human Rights subcommittee.

Preparing the provocative "hearings", the American congressmen assume the dubious powers to discuss actions by the government of a sovereign state and intervene in the affairs which cannot be a subject of discussion by anyone in the United States, the newspaper stresses.

The plans of the American legislators have given rise to indignation in India. The Indian Embassy in Washington made on behalf of the government an official representation to the U.S. Department of State. India's ambassador to the United States, K.S. Bwjpai said at a meeting with representatives of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the holding of "Punjab hearings" will be viewed as an anti-Indian action which might worsen relations between the two countries.

Local political commentators observe that the new provocative action contemplated by the United States attests to connivance of the American authorities with extremist groupings bent on establishing the so-called "independent state of Khalistan" on the territory of Punjab State and adjoining regions of India's northwest.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO INDIAN WOMEN'S LEADER -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aruna Asaf 'Ali, president of the National Federation of Indian Women, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples for her contribution to peace and mutual understanding between peoples and in connection with her 75th birthday. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 84 LD]

TRUONG CHINH-LED SRV DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

OW141138 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The SRV party and government delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, made a stopover in Moscow from 11 to 13 July while en route to the Mongolian People's Republic for an official friendship visit.

The delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

LABORITES WIN IN NEW ZEALAND; ANTINUCLEAR PLEDGE

LD150933 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Canberra July 15 TASS -- The Labour Party has won an impressive victory in parliamentary elections in New Zealand. The party won a majority of 17 seats in the one-chamber Parliament. The Labourites will have 56 seats in the newly elected House of Representatives, while the National Party -- 37 seats and the Social Credit Political League -- 2 seats.

The new government is to be formed by Labour Party leader David Lange, a lawyer by education, who did not hold any governmental posts before. He was elected for the first time to Parliament in 1977. The failure of the economic policy of the Robert Muldoon conservative government is the main cause of the defeat of the National Party which was in power since 1975. During that time the foreign debt of the country increased from 2,000 million to 16,000 million New Zealand dollars.

Unemployment became record-high and real incomes of workers and employees sharply went down as a result of high inflation.

Robert Muldoon's policy of close military cooperation with the United States considerably added to the defeat of his National Party. All leading political parties -- the Labour, the recently formed New Zealand's Party and the Social Credit Political League, considering the sentiments in the country, now demand that American nuclear warships and ships with nuclear weapons aboard be barred from ports of the country.

The people of New Zealand in their overwhelming majority do not want to be drawn into the first nuclear strike strategy, said David Lange.

Despite the pressure which was exerted recently by the United States on New Zealand's Labourites, David Lange reaffirmed on the eve of the elections that his government would honour the election pledge -- to reconsider the question of the country's participation in the ANZUS bloc and bar not only nuclear but also other American warships from the country if it did not receive in advance an official notification that they have no nuclear weapons aboard.

The Labour Party's victory at the elections in New Zealand gave rise to concern in Washington. At the White House, writes the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, they fear that the Labour government will honour its promise and ban entries of American warships with nuclear weapons aboard to ports of the country and will also reconsider the agreement on military alliance with the United States, that it will raise the question on terms of its participation in the ANZUS military bloc.

At the coming conference of the ANZUS Council in Wellington U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is expected to exert pressure on David Lange. Any possible steps of the would-be government of New Zealand to honour its election pledge are the cause of concern of the Reagan administration since these might become a precedent in questions of military activity linked with nuclear armaments.

ANZUS COUNCIL MEETING IN WELLINGTON PREVIEWED

LD152216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] A session of the Council of the ANZUS military bloc opens today in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. It comprises Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. This session is taking place under quite unusual conditions. The fact is that parliamentary elections have just taken place in New Zealand in which the Labour Party won. Its leader, Lange -- the country's present prime minister -- stated during the election campaign that in the event of his ascendancy to power, his government would ban the entry of nuclear warships and ships carrying nuclear weapons belonging to the U.S. Navy into the ports of New Zealand. He also promised to review the so-called security treaty that links New Zealand with Australia and the United States.

According to Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state who has already arrived in Wellington, this will threaten the very existence of the ANZUS bloc. At the same time Shultz let it be clearly understood that he intends to exert strong pressure on New Zealand during the session of the bloc's Council with the object of making the Labourites give up the realization of their election pledges. The concern on the part of the White House is easily explained. In the view of Western observers, implementation of the New Zealand Labourites' election pledges might set off a chain reaction leading to the collapse of the ANZUS bloc. The example of New Zealand might also be followed by Australia, whose democratic public also favors banning American warships carrying nuclear weapons from entering its ports.

It is still too early to talk about the way events in Wellington will develop: however, there is no doubt that the Labour Party's victory in the New Zealand elections has dealt a heavy blow to Washington's strategy in the Pacific area.

ASEAN MINISTERS TURN DOWN 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY'

LD131936 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Foreign ministers of member-countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) at a meeting that just ended in Jakarta turned down the call of the heads of the diplomatic departments of the USA and its allies in the military blocs to join in the so-called "Pacific Community" whose idea has been advanced by Washington and Tokyo in the hope to knock together under United States' auspices a new military-political alliance of states in the Asian Pacific region. At the same time representatives of ASEAN made to their partners in the meeting concrete claims to Western countries, above all the United States and Japan, that are conducting an egoistic protectionist policy and ignoring the lawful economic interests of ASEAN countries.

Taking advantage of an acute interest of ASEAN countries in the solution of burning problems of international economic relations and trade, the U.S. Administration long in advance of the 17th conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries that was held in the Indonesian capital tried to bring pressure on them to urge them to take part in the "Pacific Community." A number of Washington representatives, among them Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz, Vice President George Bush, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, visited the capitals of ASEAN countries. All of them tried to intimidate those countries with the non-existent "Soviet menace," demanded that they should make "more initiatives" in "protection" against it. Seeking to force ASEAN countries to a military-political confrontation with countries of Indochina, Washington's envoys exploited the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and resorted to anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese sallies. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who toured a number of ASEAN countries, spoke in the same vein. He demanded from ASEAN countries "durable cooperation" to "oppose the Soviet menace."

ASEAN representatives coolly received the insistent calls of the USA and its allies to participate in the "community" which is clearly prompted by the spirit of military-political confrontation with the USSR and the countries of Indochina. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said specifically that there is no need to create any new organization in order to meet the needs of the Pacific countries for the widening of cooperation. He stressed that ASEAN is a community for economic cooperation, not a political grouping. On behalf of ASEAN, the minister turned down Shultz's call to include representatives of the Seoul regime in the composition of future meetings of ASEAN countries with their Western partners.

Washington's efforts to intimidate ASEAN countries with the alleged "Soviet menace," the efforts that the U.S. secretary of state made in his conversations with representatives of ASEAN countries, was not successful either. The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI cited in this connection a pronouncement of Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed who told Shultz point-blank that Malaysia believes that a more considerable threat to Southeast Asia comes from China, not the Soviet Union. The Indonesian newspaper JAKARTA POST reiterates him, criticising the U.S. Administration for military deliveries to China which, as the newspaper writes, from an ASEAN viewpoint constitutes the main threat to the region. The Philippines Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said in an interview to the Filipino newspaper BUSINESS DAY that the turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in favour of which ASEAN countries declare, presupposes the liquidation of the U.S. military presence in the region. He stressed that the Pentagon's bases on the Philippines territory equipped with offensive weapons represent a threat to the national interests of the Filipino people and increase the danger of involving the Philippines in a nuclear conflict in case of a crisis situation.

Representatives of the USA, Japan, and other Western countries present in Jakarta had to hear blunt criticism of their economic policy. Representatives of ASEAN expressed their concern over the unbalanced trade, the growing foreign debt to the West, the debt that is aggravated by the high interest rates. They condemned the policy of placing protectionist barriers to goods from ASEAN countries pursued by the United States and other leading capitalist states. It was declared unambiguously that the measures which have been taken by the "Western seven" at the London meeting are not in keeping with the aspirations of developing countries. ASEAN representatives demanded that these problems be promptly solved, that an equitable economic order, equal commercial and economic relations be established. But, just as before, the Western partners, protecting the egoistic interests of their monopolies, avoided giving a clear answer to these claims.

The attempt of Washington and its allies to use ASEAN countries in their geopolitical calculations has flopped. There was no unanimity of view among partners at the meeting in Jakarta.

U.S. ENVOY TO PHILIPPINES' STATEMENT REFUTED

OW152015 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] In a talk with the Philippine WEEKEND NEWS, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Bosworth asserted that the U.S. military presence there is a deterrent to possible aggression. This station's observer Leonidov writes in this connection:

The assertion of Washington's plenipotentiary obviously differs from the facts known to all. U.S. military bases in the Philippines have been notoriously known as bases for aggression, having been used during U.S. wars of aggression against Korea and the Indo-chinese countries. During those wars, large numbers of U.S. bombers flew from Clark Air Base to bomb Koreans, Vietnamese, Laotians, and Kampuchians. Large numbers of U.S. warships, whose home port was Subic Navy Base, bombarded Korean and Vietnamese cities and countrysides. Numerous peaceful residents became victims of these barbaric acts.

In the years following the conclusion of the U.S. wars of aggression against Korea and Vietnam, have the U.S. military bases in the Philippines truly changed into peaceful elements? There are no grounds whatsoever for such an observation. The deployment of U.S. bombers in the Philippines is remarkably faster than before and with a much greater bomber load. U.S. warships and submarines sail much faster today with greater displacement. Their arms equipment is expanded. The greatest threat to other countries is U.S. nuclear weapons. Clark Air Base is equipped with such weapons as are the warships and submarines at the Subic base. Those U.S. warships that the Pentagon equipped with nuclear cruise missiles not long ago also frequent their naval base. These guided missiles are preemptive antipersonnel weapons.

It is not a defensive action for Washington to deploy nuclear weapons in the Philippines; rather, it is to turn the Philippines into the Pentagon's forward guided missile nuclear weapons base, a preparatory action for a nuclear attack on the USSR. Thus, it is not difficult to understand what role U.S. strategists want the Philippines to play; namely, an extremely dangerous role as nuclear hostage.

Participation in U.S. wars of aggression against Korea and Vietnam severely impaired the Philippines' international prestige and caused the deaths of many Filipinos. Voluntary or involuntary participation in the U.S. nuclear adventure, will certainly lead to the greatest disaster.

Comrade Chernenko, leader of the USSR, has warned that those countries having first-strike nuclear weapons deployed on their territories will become the first targets of any retaliatory counterstrike.

More and more Filipinos are becoming aware of the danger caused by the U.S. military bases on their territory. A mass demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila not long ago. The demonstrators passed a statement demanding an end to the U.S. military presence in the Philippines. Therefore, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Bosworth might have seen with his own eyes the Filipinos' refutation of his allegation that U.S. military bases were protecting Philippine security. The Filipinos consider these bases a great danger to them.

Philippine Minister of Foreign Affairs Tolentino told the COMMERCIAL DAILY not long ago that he favored the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. He stressed: The military bases on which the Pentagon has deployed offensive weapons threaten the national interests of the Filipinos and increase the danger that the Philippines may be involved in nuclear conflicts.

HUSAK ARRIVES FOR HOLIDAY AT CPSU INVITATION

LD131417 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak arrived in the Soviet Union today for a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

CSSR'S HUSAK, BCP'S ZHIVKOV MEET IN BRATISLAVA

LD132050 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bratislava July 13 TASS -- Full support for the peaceable policy of the USSR and its initiatives aimed at putting an end to the arms race and preventing a militarisation of outer space was expressed at a meeting here today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who was on a short visit in Czechoslovakia.

The leaders of the two countries pointed out the significance of the economic conference of the CMEA member-countries at summit level and said that Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria will do their utmost to implement its decisions.

In an exchange of views on international problems the sides strongly condemned the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the USA and NATO, the latter's wish to upset the military-strategic balance, which shaped in the world. [as received] They stressed the determination of the two countries to work further for averting the threat of war, for contributing to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, for implementing the whole package of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states whose aim is to bring about positive changes in present-day international developments.

The sides pointed out at the meeting the mutual striving of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria for a further development of cooperation between the two countries in all fields in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism.

POLAND RESCHEDULES DEBT TO WESTERN BANKS

LD141018 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 13: An agreement on rescheduling a part of the Polish debt to Western private banks was signed at the Barclays Bank international headquarters here today. The initial agreement on the issue was reached at the Warsaw talks late last April.

Today's agreement provides for a 5-year grace period in repaying 95 percent of the principal installments (about 1.6 billion dollars) originally due in 1984-87, which will thus fall due Dec. 31, 1993.

The banks are also to offer short-term credits for Poland of an overall value of about 645 million dollars.

Polish Deputy Minister of Finance Professor Witold Bien signed the agreement on behalf of the Polish Government. While commenting on the new settlements Bien told PAP that the agreement meant a major step forward in the field of crediting-finance relations between Poland and the private banks and was a factor of normalization in Poland's overall financial relations with other countries.

This is the fourth such agreement to have been signed by Poland and private banks. The previous agreements were dealing with individual years, while this one closes up the question of regulating, by way of agreements, the Polish liabilities to the private banks covering a period of several years.

It also opens a possibility to obtain credits up to the value of 645 million dollars in the years 1984-85. Part of it will be used in debt servicing, while a considerable remainder will be injected into Polish economy.

Today's agreement provides Poland with a credit breather in the coming two years and it is to reduce the debt burden. What can be noted is that the atmosphere around the Polish debt rescheduling has evidently improved as international financial circles have positively evaluated Poland's realization of the three previous agreements.

The growing trends apparent in Polish economy and efforts to fend off the crisis syndrome as soon as possible had principally contributed to this change of atmosphere, Bien said.

During his stay in London, Professor Bien met with governor of the Bank of England, Robin Leigh-Pemberton and economic secretary of the Treasury, Vice-Minister Ian Stewart.

Bien's British partners were interested in Poland's endeavours leading to normalization in its economy and financial cooperation with other countries.

PAP CITED ON START OF POLISH DISSIDENT'S TRIAL

LD132110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] According to PAP agency, a trial in the case of former activists of the anti-state organization KOS-KOR -- Kuron, Michnik, Wujec, and Romaszewski -- began today at the Warsaw Military District Court.

PPR STATEMENT ON WEU DECISION ON FRG ARMAMENTS

LD141815 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw July 14 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic expresses serious apprehension at the decision of the Western European Union which opens up the way before West Germany toward the development and deployment of its own offensive armaments, bomber aviation for strategic purposes and long-range missiles, says a statement issued by the Polish Government today.

The decision erodes the substances of international agreements and treaties underlying the existing order in Europe and providing the guarantee that the threat to neighboring states or the world as a whole will never emanate from the German soil in the future.

The Polish Government states most emphatically that the decision comes in line with the desire of aggressive imperialist quarters to upset the existing correlation of forces in Europe and the world over. First of all, this goes for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and an additional supply of weapons to the NATO armed forces.

The decision of the Western European Union also comes in line with an obvious rise of revanchist tendencies in the policy of West Germany. It (the decision) contradicts statements made by that nation concerning its allegiance to military detente, and comes as a dangerous step along the road of escalating the arms race and exacerbating tensions in the world.

Proceeding from the interests of European security, the Government of the Polish People's Republic considers it necessary to point to the responsibility borne by West Germany and other member-countries of the Western Europe Union for the consequences of that decision, the statement says.

ROMANIAN JOURNAL CITED ON TIES WITH USSR, BLOC

PM131056 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Secor^d Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Main Condition: An Article in the Romanian Journal ERA SOCIALISTA"]

[Text] The RCP Central Committee's theoretical and sociopolitical journal, ERA SOCIALISTA, has published an article by D. Tinu entitled "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation With Socialist Countries Is the Central Task of Romanian Foreign Policy."

The article says that the unceasing development of relations of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation with all socialist countries is a fundamental avenue of the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state.

Life and the experience of these years have vividly shown that the ties of friendship and solidarity among communist parties play a decisive role in the unceasing progressive development of relations between Romania and other socialist states.

Recently, top-level visits and meetings, whose fruitful results have opened up new prospects for relations between Romania and the countries in question, bear eloquent testimony to this.

The recent visit, for example, of N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, to the Soviet Union and the talks held there with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a new and important contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples. The determination stressed during the visit to continue to strengthen collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU and to expand contacts and exchanges of experience on problems of mutual interest is of great importance. One should also note the significance of agreements reached on considerably expanding economic ties and on elevating cooperation and production-sharing in the economic field based on the conclusion of long-term agreements to an even higher plane. Everyone knows what a considerable contribution economic, scientific, and technical cooperation makes to Romanian-Soviet relations as a whole. The new accords are designed to give stability to these relations and to ensure the increasing use of the broad potential the two countries possess. This also applies to accords on coordinating national economic plans more closely, expanding production sharing and specialization, and increasing commodity exchange and reciprocal supplies of machinery and equipment in the interests of both countries and peoples.

The deepening of economic cooperation is particularly important in Romania's relations with socialist countries. Since the 9th RCP Congress alone, the volume of exchange of material goods between Romania and these countries has increased by more than 500 percent and now represents 53 percent of Romania's foreign economic ties. There are presently 270 agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in operation.

Cooperation within the CEMA framework indisputably occupies a particularly important place in these ties as a whole. Romania pays great attention to developing relations with CEMA countries and to steadily improving CEMA's activity.

It was in this spirit that the Romanian delegation, headed by N. Ceausescu, participated in the recent CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow.

Under present-day conditions, the article concludes, when the international situation has become exacerbated and when as a result of an intensification of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, the very fate of mankind has been put in question, the strengthening of unity, cooperation, and solidarity among all socialist countries is the main condition for realizing the vital interests of all mankind and defending the supreme right of all the peoples to a free and dignified existence. There is no task more important at present than curbing the arms race, preserving peace, and averting nuclear catastrophe.

COMMENTARY ON WOERNER IN U.S., MEMORANDUM TO FRG

Olin on Woerner Arms Deal

LD132300 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Washington for the shipment of several thousand American anti-aircraft missiles to Federal Germany. Commentary is by Viktor Olin.

The agreement signed by Defense Secretaries Caspar Weinberger and Manfred Woerner is part of a wide program for equipping West Germany with the latest weapons. Three billion dollars are planned to be spent on this program in the next 10 years. After signing the agreement, Caspar Weinberger explained that the administration regards the document as extending beyond the sphere of bilateral relations. He said the agreement should be a model for the entire north Atlantic alliance, meaning that other NATO countries, too, should build up their military potentials since many of them were not true to the United States-imposed commitment to increase military spending by three percent a year.

Woerner's statements in Washington provided sufficient information concerning West Germany's immediate and long-term plans in the military sphere. The plans are to build up and strengthen conventional armed forces. There have been leaks saying the term of military service in Federal Germany is going to be prolonged. According to Woerner, the West German Armed Forces should be strong enough to step in for the American, British and French troops in Europe if the latter have to be airlifted to a hotspot elsewhere. But, he said the strength of the American troops in West Germany should not be changed. He supported Washington's stand that blocks the talks on banning arms in space and spoke in favor of the development of new types of nuclear weapons as NATO's basic strategy.

This stand is dangerous in the light of other military measures in which West Germany is directly involved, like the deployment on its territory of American nuclear missiles, which basically are first strike strategic weapons targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. At the same time, Federal Germany has got a free hand in the development and deployment of long-range attack systems of its own. All this basically violates the Potsdam agreements, stipulating that Germany must never again threaten its neighbors or the world in general.

Now, what are the reasons for the intensive militarization of West Germany at a time when its own territory is being turned into a launching site for delivering a first nuclear strike? No one is threatening the country, and even Woerner has admitted that a Soviet attack is ruled out. The Soviets are neither adventurers, nor idiots, he said. So it's obvious that the current military plans and measures are required by the U.S. Administration's schemes. Washington is working to involve NATO deep in its policy of gaining military supremacy and perpetuate the NATO countries' role as nuclear hostages of the United States.

FRG Exceeds Defense Needs

LD141412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 84

[From the 'International Diary' program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] As is known, our country has proposed that Soviet-American talks on the banning and elimination of the whole class of space strike armaments should begin in Vienna in September.

More than 2 weeks have passed since our proposal was made, and a positive response has still not ensued from the White House. However, Washington's practical steps testify that it has taken a negative position on this question. Washington is continuing to maintain this stance on other key issues involving the interests of peace, security, and disarmament. While stepping up its own military preparations, it is striving to draw its NATO allies into these militarist plans.

Confirmation of this is the continuing visit to the American capital by FRG Defense Minister Woerner. He has already signed with Weinberger, his U.S. colleague, an agreement on the purchase by West Germany of 28 American Patriot antiaircraft missile complexes. In addition, the agreement obliges the FRG to deploy 95 West German-French produced Roland antiaircraft missiles on its territory.

In light of what has been said, the memorandum to the FRG Government in connection with the decision of the West European Union Council to revoke that country's restrictions on the production of long-distance offensive weapons appears even more topical. In its memorandum, the Soviet side notes that whenever the FRG has worked to have a restriction removed, it has taken advantage of this to step up its military potential, which has long since exceeded reasonable defense requirements for the FRG.

This is, as they say, glaringly obvious. This is precisely the aim of the trip across the ocean by the West German minister, and this aim is a long way from squaring with Bonn's declared adherence to the cause of military detente.

Zubkov on FRG Militarization

LD132103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Manfred Woerner, the West German minister of defense, is continuing his visit to the United States. Woerner and Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, are signing an agreement. What about? About the FRG's purchase from the United States of 28 American Patriot antiaircraft missile units. Besides this, the agreement makes it incumbent upon the FRG to deploy on its territory 95 Roland antiaircraft missile installations. These installations are jointly produced by West Germany and France.

The agreement which has just been signed in Washington once again demonstrates the further militarization of West Germany. It should be recalled that the FRG, as one of the heirs of the former Reich, was subject to an obligation imposed by the Potsdam Agreement that in the future no threat to neighboring states or to the world at large should ever emanate from German soil. The FRG's military potential has long since exceeded the rational requirements of that country's defense.

I will add that a meeting between the FRG defense minister and Reagan, the U.S. President, has been arranged for this time, while you are watching this program, "The World Today".

COMPARISON OF USSR MEMORANDUM TO FRG GOVERNMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 July in its First Edition carries on page 4 an unattributed "Memorandum to the FRG Government." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 12 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, and been found to be identical.

FRG WORKERS' FRIENDSHIP TRAIN DEPARTS FOR USSR

LD131854 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov.

A "friendship train" of West German workers left the Federal Republic of Germany for the Soviet Union today. More than 300 passengers -- Communists, Social Democrats, "Greens" and trade union functionaries -- will make a tour of the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet trade unions. They will see the sights of Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and other cities, visit factories, meet Soviet working people and take part in joint functions.

Greeting the participants in the tour, organised for the fourth time, chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies pointed out that it is "taking place at a time when a war menace is once again emanating from German soil for the first time since the end of World War Two, when the Federal Republic of Germany, contrary to the will of the majority of its people, is being turned into a launch pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, when these developments are being accompanied by the activation of reavanchist and neo-Nazi forces in the FRG." Noting that "the West German people seek disarmament, rather than armaments," the GCP chairman expressed the confidence that the trip to the USSR by West German workers "will help improve relations between our country and the Soviet Union, will promote peace."

W. EUROPE FORESEES CONTINUING OPPOSITION TO USSR

LD151936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From "International Panorama" program, presented by political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] While the diplomats in Stockholm were talking about peace, the defense ministers of five West European countries were discussing plans for the joint production of European fighter aircraft in Madrid.

Britain wanted it a bit heavier, France a bit lighter, West Germany, Britain and France each assumed one fourth of the project's costs, with the remaining fourth divided between Italy and Spain. One may, and one would be correct, to see here a challenge thrown by West Europe to the U.S. aircraft industry, saying: Let us have our own European fighter.

But the time scale is depressing: It is planned to create the aircraft by 1995 and put it into the armory by the year 2000. This means that a transition to the 21st century foresees the present European military opposition. Even in the 21st century, "International Panorama" will be talking about fighters and missiles, and not about the joint alteration of the planet into a garden of flowers.

The lifting of restrictions on West Germany for long-range bombers and missiles also arouses concern, as in the Soviet memorandum published on Friday to the government of that country.

W. EUROPE INCREASING POLITICAL DIALOGUE EFFORTS

LD151536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] It is reported from London that Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, has made a speech before participants in the European-Atlantic meeting.

Thatcher called upon the EEC to play a more active role in East-West relations, but without departing from U.S. policy. Viktor Levin comments on this report.

In London, as well as in other West European capitals, there have been increasingly frequent calls for a more active policy toward the socialist countries. And this has not been only a matter of words. In the last 2 or 3 months, for example, there were visits to Moscow by French President Mitterrand and by the foreign ministers of Italy, the FRG, and Britain. Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, also traveled to the CSSR and the GDR, and FRG Chancellor Kohl visited Hungary. In short, interest in dialogue with the socialist countries on the part of the West is growing. There is no need to advocate this to us, since the position of the socialist community states is more than clear; we are for constructive, businesslike meetings. The very fact of such meetings against the background of the present complicated international atmosphere is quite noteworthy. The West European countries as a rule show more realism in their approach to basic international problems than their trans-Atlantic ally, who claims the role of their patron. It is also no secret that the adventurist policy of Washington is provoking serious concern in Western Europe, which occasionally finds expression in open criticism. It is enough to recall the firm condemnation of the cynical invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops. Under these conditions, the demand for independence and action is heard ever louder. I think this demand is also reflected in the call made by Mrs Thatcher that Western Europe should play a more active role in questions related to European security. Clearly, no politician today could speak otherwise.

But the question is: Does the British prime minister really want such an active role? To combine such action with loyalty to the U.S. political course, as Thatcher advocates, is impossible in practice, since it was the United States that engendered the problems now creating an exceptionally serious threat to European security. It is the United States that pursues a policy fraught with danger to peace. Following in the wake of Washington's political course leaves no room for talk of any independence. If Western Europe fails to find its own identity -- and according to Thatcher, Western Europe needn't do that -- than the role of Western Europe will be reduced to submissively following Washington's dangerous will. But public opinion in Western Europe -- there can be no doubt about that -- is demanding initiatives precisely directed toward a deliverance from the role of being a nuclear hostage of the United States.

SHLENOV COMMENTS ON GREEK-AMERICAN RELATIONS

LD131859 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt declared to Congress: If an aggravation can be observed in Greek-American relations, then it is the result of the impudent behavior of the Greek Government. Burt also summoned the Greek ambassador to Washington and expressed his displeasure over the recent statements by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou supporting peace and disarmament and denouncing the United States for its stand on these issues. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes:

For a long time now, Washington has been sharpening knives against the present Greek Government, which holds views different from those of the U.S. Administration on a variety of international problems. It is not to the liking of Washington that the Greek prime minister supports some of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and its allies.

There is also dissatisfaction in the United States because of the clear Greek condemnation of the U.S. policy of terror in Central America. The White House and the State Department are especially bad-tempered over the negative stand of the Papandreou government toward the stationing of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

What therefore exists is crude and unconcealed pressure by a big state against a little European country with the aim of forcing it to change its foreign policy orientation.

Throughout the world, the nerve and impudence of the American governing circles have by now ceased to make any impression. Interventions in domestic affairs, blackmail, threats -- these are the permanent ingredients of American foreign policy. Without an iota of a bad conscience, Washington employs these gangster methods in relations with its allies and NATO partners as well.

U.S. pressure on Greece has caused indignation in that country. The Greek Government stated that it does not intend to submit to direct or indirect pressure emanating from America. If the United States does not alter its policies toward Greece, a government spokesman stated, then Greece will be forced to review Greek-American relations, including agreements on the deployment of American war bases on Greek territory.

Faced with such a rebuff, Washington started to maneuver. Washington wants everyone to believe that it never crossed its mind to apply pressure on Greece and that it desires nothing but the preservation of its friendly relations with Greece! However, the change of tone cannot fool anyone. The substance of American policy has remained the same.

CHERNENKO SIGNS DECREE HONORING GREEK CITIZEN

LD121841 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Georgios Psalidopoulos, secretary general of the Greek-Soviet Society, has been awarded the Soviet Order of Friendship of Peoples for his vigorous activities for developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding the order was signed by President of the Presidium Konstantin Chernenko.

AGREEMENT ON ALUMINUM PLANT SIGNED WITH GREECE

LD131539 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The first project of non-ferrous metallurgy in the public sector of the Greek economy will be a major alumina plant. A general agreement on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece in building that plant was signed here today by the Soviet association "Tsvetmetpromexport" and the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank ETBA. The signing ceremony was attended by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, and Gostis Vaitzos [name as received], first deputy minister of the national economy of Greece.

The capacity of the new plant will be 600,000 tons of alumina a year, a TASS correspondent was told. It is going to be built on the coast of the Gulf of Corinth in the west of Greece. Under an accord reached by the two countries, the Soviet Union will subsequently buy large quantities of alumina for its aluminium industry.

Specific terms of construction work and alumina supplies to the USSR will be defined later this year when organisations of the two countries will sign appropriate contracts.

The general agreement envisions cooperation between the USSR and Greece in implementing a range of work on that plant. In particular, the Soviet Union will be responsible for design and supplies of equipment, technology and materials for construction work, and will also send specialists to participate in construction work on site. In addition, Greek specialists will be trained in the USSR, Greek organisations and companies will do surveys at the building site and carry out general construction work.

At present Greece has only one alumina factory controlled by the French company "Pechiney." Only an infinitesimal part of its output was made available to Greek organisations. Now the country will be able to meet its alumina needs and also sell alumina on the world market.

"An agreement on the joint construction of an alumina plant is an historical document," Kostans Soufoules, director general of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank, said in his speech after the document had been signed. "It opens up a new promising area in Soviet-Greek trade and economic relations."

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON SUB INCIDENTS IN SWEDEN

PM131015 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Jul 84 pp 1, 13

[Undated interview with Soviet disarmament expert General Mikhail Milshteyn by Lars Christiansson: "Ferm Misunderstood Me"]

[Text] Riksgransen -- "Ambassador Anders Ferm misunderstood me during the conversation we had in May 1983. He passed on this misunderstanding in his letter to Olof Palme about our conversation.

"Of course Ferm did not give an exact account in the letter. The Ferm affair had nothing to do with international politics, but was only about domestic politics.

"What I said to Ferm was that there had never been any Soviet submarines in Swedish waters. There was nothing to admit on our side, and that was why I said that the Soviet Union would never admit anything."

So said the well known Soviet general and disarmament expert on the Palme commission, Mikhail Milshteyn, to SVENSKA DAGBLADET when commenting on the Ferm affair and the information contained in Anders Ferm's letter to Olof Palme.

According to Ferm's letter, Milshteyn had said that it made no difference what evidence Sweden might present to show that there were Soviet submarines in Swedish waters, the Soviet Union would still not admit anything regardless of what evidence was put forward.

Mikhail Milshteyn is participating in the Pugwash conference on security and disarmament currently taking place at Bjorklidens Fjallhotell near Riksgransen.

In the interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET, Milshteyn made it clear that he is no expert on Nordic politics, but that his work is devoted to studying U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. However, he stressed that he has faith in Sweden's neutralist policy.

"I am a scientist and a private person. Unlike Georgiy Arbatov, I am not an official figure. What I say to SVENSKA DAGBLADET are my private views."

[SVENSKA DAGBLADET] A few years ago, Arbatov called for a more "active" neutralist policy from Sweden. What does an active neutralist policy mean for Sweden from the Soviet viewpoint?

"One illustration of this, for example, is Sweden's support for a freeze on nuclear arms," Milshteyn replied, but was unwilling to further develop the question.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET asked the Soviet disarmament expert and general for his thoughts as to whose submarines had been in Swedish waters since the Soviet Union has denied that the submarines originated from there.

"The Soviet Union has no submarines in Swedish waters, nor have we had any there. The whole thing is the invention of certain circles in Sweden. I do not know where the submarines come from or whether they exist at all. If they were NATO submarines, this is a violation of international law," Milshteyn said, pointing out that Sweden had been "violated" recently by French and West German naval vessels.

Milshteyn said that Soviet strategic interest in the Nordic region has not increased. The Soviet buildup on the Kola peninsula has nothing to do with Scandinavia, he said.

The Soviet general was pessimistic on the chances of getting the Geneva INF talks moving again. He said that everything depends on the United States, and that the Soviet Union does not intend to make any new initiatives to get negotiations moving.

However, he was more optimistic about the possibility of starting talks between the superpowers on space weapons even though he thinks that the United States is applying the brake here.

He stresses that the Soviet attitude on these questions has nothing to do with the upcoming U.S. presidential election.

"We negotiate with governments and do not adopt a stance on individual presidents," Milshteyn said. At the same time, he stressed that the United States has adopted a tougher stance under the Reagan administration.

"The United States is striving for superiority with its policies, and believes that we will yield to them, but we will not."

[SVENSKA DAGBLADET] On various occasions you have been described as a KGB or a GRU agent. What is the real truth of the matter?

"I have never been a KGB officer, and bearing in mind my advanced age, it would be too late to become one now. The same applies to GRU. I have been an officer for many years and in various posts, but never in one such as that," Milshteyn replied.

AL-QABAS INTERVIEWS ZAMYATIN ON MIDEAST

LD140851 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0232 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 14 July (KUNA) -- Member of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin has stated that the tension in the Arab Gulf proves once more the futility of the 4-year-old war between Iraq and Iran, which has cost the lives of tens of thousands of people and destroyed all the material achievements made by the peoples of both countries over many long years. He added that the continuation of this war only serves the imperialist forces, which seek to subjugate the region to their political and military domination.

Zamyatin, who is also the secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Supreme Soviet, was speaking in an interview with Kuwait's AL-QABAS, published today. He said that certain circles within the American Administration have exploited the attacks on the oil tankers in the Arab Gulf to intensify the American military presence there and in the surrounding areas.

Zamyatin accused the White House of concocting a military adventure, exploiting the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to attain its military and strategic objectives which, in the final analysis, serve the American-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement.

Zamyatin said that the recent Iranian aggressions on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers have contributed to the worsening of the conflict. He added that the USSR understands Kuwait's opposition to any foreign interference in the affairs of the region and to the presence of American military forces.

The Soviet official reiterated his country's opposition to the continuation of the war and to any foreign interference. He also called on the two warring countries to come to the negotiating table and to solve their differences by political means without resorting to military force.

In evaluating the means for ending the tension in the Arab Gulf, he said, the USSR Government relies on the initiatives made by the Soviet leadership toward the end of 1980. These provide for forbidding the establishment of foreign military bases in the region or on the islands adjoining it, for safeguarding the freedom of navigation there, for refraining from placing any nuclear or mass annihilation weapons in the area, for abandoning the use of force and interference in the affairs of the area, and for respecting the policy of nonalignment to which this country [as heard] adheres and its right to administer its natural wealth in the manner it deems fit.

The Soviet official touched upon the Middle East question, which he described as one of the gravest sensitive issues involving a permanent threat to world peace. That the Middle East is still a hotbed of international tension, he says, is due to the expansionist and aggressive policy practiced by Israel with full support from the United States, which he accuses of seeking to impose its military and political domination in the region, and to lay its hands on the Middle East's natural resources.

Concerning the position of his government on this question, he says that Moscow wants to see an end to the Israeli aggression and imperialist highhandedness and interference in the internal affairs of the region's states, which are located near the Soviet Union's borders. Zamyatin reiterated proposals the Soviet Union had put forward on 15 September 1982 for settling the Middle East conflict which, among other things, call for the return to the Arabs of the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and for an end to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

The Soviet Union, he says, considers that the principle of recognizing the Arab Palestinian people's indivisible right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state is one of the basic principles for a settlement in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union also supports the principle of maintaining the status of occupied Jerusalem as defined by UN resolutions calling for the return of eastern Jerusalem to the Arabs and making it part of a Palestinian state.

His country, he added, calls for the guaranteed right to equal and independent security for all states of the region, including a Palestinian state, ending the state of war, and formulating an international peace agreement through the international conference that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar called for recently, which is backed by the majority of the world's nations.

AFP: GROMYKO REPORTED PLANNING TO VISIT KUWAIT

NC151417 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 15 Jul

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit the Gulf state of Kuwait, Industry and Commerce Minister Jasim al-Marzuq said here today. He did not give a date for the visit, but according to the media in the Gulf, Mr. Gromyko can be expected here in September.

Mr. al-Marzuq, speaking to the press after a cabinet meeting, said the visit did not mark, "an alignment of the Emirate with the communist bloc."

A recent agreement to buy a reported 200-300 million dollars of Soviet arms, "is taking place in line with the needs of the country which is diversifying the sources of its armaments," he said. Kuwait bought weapons from the United States, France and Britain as well, he added.

The visit would be the first to a member state of the Gulf Cooperation Council by a Soviet foreign minister. Kuwait is the only one of the council's six members -- Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Bahrain -- to have diplomatic relations with Moscow.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS COUNTRY

Moscow Departure

PM131355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] On 12 July Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, who is the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow on a tour of the country.

The Kuwaiti visitor was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, both USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; as well as generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah is being accompanied on his tour of the country by Admiral N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; P.S. Akopov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Kuwait, and A.N. al-Jarrah, Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR.

III. 16 Jul 84

H 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Leningrad Arrival

LD121421 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Leningrad, 12 Jul (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Defense Minister ash-Shaykh Salim as-Sabah arrived in Leningrad today from Moscow, together with an accompanying military delegation.

In Leningrad he was welcomed by General (Bratislav Omelgeyev) deputy commander of Leningrad Military District, senior officers of the Leningrad military garrison, and by city, government, and party officials.

Travel to Georgian SSR

LD141346 Kuwait KUNA in English 1245 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA) -- Kuwait Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim and the accompanying military delegation arrived Saturday in the city of Tbilisi in the southern Soviet state of Georgia in the framework of their week-long official visit to the Soviet Union.

The Kuwaiti delegation, which arrived from the city of Leningrad was received at Tbilisi Airport by commander of the city's battalion and other senior officers. Deputy Soviet Chief of Staff Admiral Nikolay Amelko accompanied the Kuwaiti team from Leningrad.

While in Leningrad, Shaykh Salim and members of the ranking Kuwaiti team visited the memorial Peskarev cemetery and the attached museum. They also visited the Leningrad Artillery Academy where they were briefed on the three-year program run by the institution.

Sevastopol Arrival

LD151340 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1228 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Sevastopol, 15 Jul (KUNA) -- The defense minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, and his accompanying delegation arrived here today from Tbilisi. He was met by commander of the Soviet Naval Fleet in the Black Sea, Admiral Aleksey Kalinin, and the deputy commander, Rear Admiral Volun Korneychuck.

The defense minister and his accompanying military delegation are set to visit the main naval base on the Black Sea in the town.

During his 1-day visit to Tbilisi, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah attended live ammunition military exercises by the land, air and naval forces which are usually held once a year.

Last night he attended a dinner banquet in his honor attended by the military commander of the Transcaucasus region, General Arkhipov, and a number of senior Soviet officers. Friendly speeches and souvenirs were exchanged. Shaykh Salim as-Sabah presented General Arkhipov with the shield of the Kuwaiti Army.

OMAN'S POLICIES TOWARD U.S., PRC QUESTIONED

LD132003 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] Ancient Romans had a saying that still holds true today: Tell me who your friend is and I shall tell you who you are.

I believe that the meaning of this saying not only applies to individuals, but to states and international relations as well. It is no coincidence that this saying should come to mind when one reads news of the Sultanate of Oman's special envoy, Sa'id Tuwayni ibn Shahab's visit to China. The Chinese news agency, NCNA, says that the Omani visitor received a warm welcome and that Chinese Vice President Ulanhu gave a banquet in his honor. Ulanhu spoke at the banquet and resoundingly praised the Sultanate's foreign policy. Ulanhu highly praised the policy of neutrality and nonalignment that Oman claims to follow, and said it stands for the unity and strength of Arab countries and the Arabian Gulf states. Needless to say, this statement cannot hold up when confronted with facts. For example, is it possible to talk seriously about the nonalignment policy that Oman claims to be following when the Island of M'sirah, which belongs to the sultanate, was given to the United States long ago and has been made into a point of support for the Pentagon in the Gulf region.

The U.S. Administration also uses Oman as a Trojan Horse in the GCC, within which Oman persistently calls on members to resolve the issues of strengthening their defense forces and securing stability and security in the Gulf by close cooperation with the United States. In other words, Oman is openly calling for Washington's military intervention in the affairs of the sovereign Gulf states. This is taking place at a time when the leaders of these states are strongly rejecting U.S. intervention, stressing that securing peace and security in the Gulf region is the affair of the region's countries alone. However, it seems that Beijing does not want to take these facts into account. It intends to continue strengthening its overall relations with Oman, which is representative of U.S. imperialist policy in the region.

Actually, there is nothing surprising in this if we recall that Beijing's leadership has been moving along a line in the international arena for many years that practically meets with U.S. imperialist policy.

PRAVDA HUTS U.S. POLICY ON S. AFRICA, NAMIBIA

PM141410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Washington and Southern Africa"]

[Text] For many years now, southern Africa has been one of the worst "trouble spots" on our planet, a region of gunfire and bloodshed. It is the location of a dangerous hotbed of colonialism and racism -- the RSA [Republic of South Africa] -- and Namibia, which it occupies. This alone is an anomaly in the modern world. The pernicious effect of this hotbed of tension extends beyond the region's confines, complicating international relations that are already aggravated as a result of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy.

If one sketches the political situation in southern Africa in the most general outline, the following picture emerges. Having set itself the goal of transforming Africa into its strategic rear in the global confrontation with the world of socialism and progress, the U.S. Reagan administration has formulated and is implementing a course of strengthening the alliance with the RSA's racist regime.

The situation in that country is well known. The essence of it is that the indigenous black population, numbering 23 million, is completely excluded from political life. Suppressing and exploiting this section of the population and using the racist and antihuman laws of so-called apartheid (racial separation), the South African regime stubbornly tries to keep all the levers of state administration in the hands of the 4.5 million whites, or, more accurately, a limited number of capitalists and large landowners closely connected with international capital.

Faced with the intensified struggle inside the country against apartheid, a struggle headed by the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa -- an illegal mass political organization founded as long ago as 1912 -- and also with the racist regime's isolation in the international arena, the South African authorities have recently resorted to limited "constitutional" reforms. Their aim is to try to broaden the regime's base by granting parliamentary representation to the "coloreds" (mulattoes) and people of Asian origin living in the country. The two groups number slightly over 3 million people. In return, a most important element of the apartheid policy, namely "bantustanization," the course of depriving the African population of even formal rights of citizenship of their own country, is simultaneously being intensified.

The African and progressive international public call such reforms an affront to people's consciences and to elementary concepts of human rights. Nevertheless, Washington and a number of other Western capitals are not averse to extolling this whole sham as "a step in the right direction" for which the RSA's racist government should be praised and encouraged in every way.

The peoples of the liberated African countries were and still are principled opponents of racism. They remember perfectly well that their own struggle for independence was at the same time a struggle for racial equality. In the post-colonial period, of course, antiracist sentiments in Africa are very strong. It is understood there that the independence of no country on the continent can be assured and guaranteed so long as the racist apartheid regime exists in the south. This approach is shared by all true friends of independent Africa. Only its false friends can follow the bosses of the racist regime in saying that apartheid is a "purely internal" RSA affair and claiming that those who combat apartheid are "international terrorists."

The righteousness of the uncompromising condemnation of the apartheid regime is based on the principles of fundamental human morality as well as on certain decisions adopted by the United Nations and supported at many prestigious international forums.

Pretoria's racist regime, which is armed to the teeth and craves nuclear weapons, is a direct threat to peace and peoples' security. It systematically commits all kinds of outrages and acts of aggression against all its neighbors without exception. It maintains antigovernment gangs in Angola and Mozambique, not to mention the racist armed forces' direct actions beyond their own country's borders. The racist regime's armory contains a wide range of diverse facilities directed at the political and economic destabilization of the independent African states with the ultimate goal of turning them into obedient vassals.

Namibia is another black page in the racist regime's "record." The United Nations adopted a decision many years ago to grant this territory independence, and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) was recognized as the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative. However, the South African regime is still refusing to carry out this decision in an attempt to maintain control over Namibia. It needs Namibia as a real treasury of valuable minerals and, at the same time, as an important link in the "galaxy" of subordinate and dependent countries with which the RSA dreams of surrounding itself.

The elements of the hotbed of tension existing in southern Africa are the existence of the criminal apartheid regime in the RSA; the continuing occupation of Namibia; the racists' aggressive inclinations toward neighboring countries; and the great human losses and material damage that have been inflicted on them.

It is no secret that the racists, who are doomed by history and are in an absolute minority in both their own country and the region as a whole, could not commit their criminal deeds without relying on imperialist circles, primarily those in the United States. Just like Zionist Israel in the Near East -- and this is an apt parallel -- the RSA is the fulcrum in southern Africa of Washington's African policy. It is easy to see that the United States is primarily interested in maintaining a "friendly regime" in Pretoria, which President R. Reagan has called "America's historical ally."

It is from this angle above all that one should view the so-called "peace" initiatives which Washington, in collusion with Pretoria, has been trying to push through recently. Very significantly, first among them is the proposal to create a "structure ensuring regional security" in southern Africa. What is the root of the matter here? The problem would seem to be perfectly clear: Neither Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, nor any other African country is threatening Pretoria's security; on the contrary, they are all the targets of attacks. Thus the conclusion is simple: the racists must be "stopped" and made to comply with the UN decisions finally.

But, as we can see, people follow a different logic across the ocean. Their first concern is for the interests of their "historical ally" and, at the same time, for their own strategic position and the interests of their own capital. U.S. capital investments in the RSA economy now amount to many billions of dollars, and 400 large U.S. companies, 300 subsidiaries of West German firms, and even more British subsidiaries operate in Pretoria. The capital is vast, the super-profits are even greater, and the maintenance of the racist setup ensures an unceasing influx of them.

This is the essence of the matter. Furthermore, the United States has global strategic impulses here. In Washington's view, the RSA is a bridgehead on the African Continent, a bastion of imperialism in the Southern Hemisphere where the Indian and Atlantic Oceans meet, and a partner in the "crusade against communism."

The war on many fronts and the various punitive expeditions have cost Pretoria dearly. The economic burden has proved too heavy: Inflation is rising and the value of the national currency is falling. The African people's liberation struggle is steadily gathering pace. The rumble of internal dissatisfaction is growing in various directions, including among a section of the white population.

Washington has started to tell African governments importunately to enter into negotiations with the RSA and conclude agreements on nonaggression, on economic cooperation, on anything, as long as this antihuman and terrorist regime is legitimized and legalized. "Using the stick and carrot method and speculating on the African peoples' interest in living in peace and conditions of stability," K.U. Chernenko noted, "the United States and some of its allies are striving to impose their will on the peoples of the southern African region."

Of course, there can be no question of any objectivity or honest mediation between African governments and the RSA on the part of U.S. diplomacy. Everything that is being done now is part of imperialism's long-standing strategic line in the region, although certain amendments can be seen in the tactical methods: The carrots are being promised more often, while the stick is, for the time being, kept out of sight. However, the policy of pressure and blackmail continues.

There is no need to look far for confirmation of this. For example, in accordance with the nonaggression treaty concluded last March between the RSA and Mozambique, Pretoria pledged to cease supporting the Mozambique antigovernment groups. Those are just words, so to speak, while in actual fact it is evident that the RSA's stooges have not only not ended, but have actually stepped up their attacks on Mozambique towns and villages. To put it briefly, their subversive activity continues. The RSA's promise to withdraw all its troops from Angolan territory by 31 March has also evaporated into thin air -- they are still there today.

Yet another instance of duplicity became known a few days ago. REUTER reported that, while maintaining contacts with representatives of the Angolan Government, C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and R. Botha, RSA foreign minister, met in secret with J. Savimbi, leader of the Angolan counterrevolutionary organization UNITA. This is yet another attempt to blackmail Angola and a continuation of the previous reliance on insurgents and reactionaries in the hope of overthrowing the progressive regime in Luanda.

If one turns to the problem of Namibia's decolonization, the picture is the same: Verbal recognition of the need to grant independence to the long-suffering people of that country, while in reality more and more new obstacles are heaped across the way to this goal. Hence the continuing attempts to bypass the United Nations and its resolutions, the ultimatum-like demands that sovereign Angola supply the RSA and the United States with a precise schedule for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory, and many other unseemly maneuvers.

The real facts yet again confirm that the "peace-making" of the United States and the RSA is nothing but a cover for the implementation of the same old aggressive policy that has been condemned by the peoples.

The Soviet Union, of course, has followed and will continue to carefully follow the events occurring in southern Africa. In view of the friendly nature of its relations with the "frontline" African countries, the USSR cannot be indifferent to the solution of the problem of ensuring their security. It also proceeds from the need to properly implement the UN decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia.

The Soviet Union advocates a peaceful, political settlement of any international problems, including those in southern Africa.

However, its attitude toward particular steps along this way has been and will be determined by the extent to which these steps accord with the tasks of truly strengthening peace, liquidating colonialism and racism, and ensuring freedom, national independence, and progress for the peoples.

SOVIET WARSHIP ARRIVES IN CAPE VERDE FOR VISIT

PM160857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Dakar, 13 Jul -- The large antisubmarine ship Admiral Yumashev has arrived in the port of Praia, Republic of Cape Verde, for an official visit. The Soviet seamen were welcomed warmly by the city's inhabitants. The commander of the ship and those accompanying him paid a visit to the city's mayor, Nelson (Atanavau) Santos, and national defense minister first commandant, Honorio Chantre. In the course of the warm talks that took place, both sides expressed confidence that the Soviet seamen's visit will serve the cause of further strengthening the two countries' friendship and cooperation.

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM151824 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 3

[TASS report written specially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "The Ghanaian Revolution's Tasks"]

[Text] Accra -- Improving the national economy, which was undermined by the venal pro-Western regimes that ruled after 1966, is one of the tasks of the Ghanaian revolution, K. Tsikata, adviser to the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) of Ghana, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent here. The revolutionary process begun in the country on 31 December 1981 is developing under very difficult conditions, he said. The revolution is being threatened by internal and external reaction. Imperialism is constantly hatching plots to destabilize the situation in the republic and wreck the socioeconomic transformations, K. Tsikata observed.

The creation of a political base for the revolution by forming a unified national revolutionary movement and other mass organizations, including Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, is a vitally important goal for the PNDC, he stressed. This task is being successfully resolved at present, and we hope that the process of forming a national revolutionary organization will begin soon.

The government and the people of Ghana regard cooperation with the Soviet Union as an important factor in strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty. Relations between Ghana and the USSR are developing successfully, improving constantly, and are close and fraternal. The Soviet people's revolutionary experience is of enduring value for our revolution and for all young independent states, the PNDC adviser observed.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH CUBAN MEDIA CHIEFS

PM131219 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk with Cuban Journalists"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received a visiting delegation of leaders from the Cuban mass media headed by Gustavo Robreno, director general of the PRENSA LATINA news agency, on 5 July and held talks with them.

The delegation, which is on a fact-finding tour around our country at the invitation of APN, is comprised of Magali Garcia, chief editor of the newspaper TRABAJADORES -- the central organ of Cuban trade unions; Roberto Pabon, chief editor of the capital's TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA newspaper; Jose Arias, chief editor of the sociopolitical magazine BOHEMIA; and Alberto Alberino, chief editor of the magazine VERDE OLIVO -- the central organ of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces. In its trip around the country, the delegation is being accompanied by I.G. Batiyev, chief of the APN bureau in Cuba, and APN Senior Editor M.G. Baklanov.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze greeted the guests and wished them a successful trip around the republic and interesting and useful meetings with Georgia's working people.

The Cuban journalists were told about Georgia's history and culture; the immense changes that have taken place in the Georgian people's life since the victory of Soviet power in Georgia; and the activity of the Georgian Communist Party to fulfill 5-year plans, enhance the republic's role in the all-union division of labor, and increase the working people's material prosperity and cultural level.

The story of the financial, economic, and ideological experiments conducted in Georgia with the aim of ameliorating administration and improving developed socialism, which were approved by the CPSU Central Committee in a special resolution on the republic's experience in this matter, greatly interested the guests.

The ever-developing and strengthening friendship and mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba, the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party, and the working people of Georgia and Cuba were noted with satisfaction during the talk.

Gustavo Robreno, director general of the PRENSA LATINA news agency, cordially thanked Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze for the warm meeting and meaningful talk.

P.P. Chkhveidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and G.G. Bukhnikashvili, chief of APN's Georgian Department, were present at the talk.

U.S., UK BUILDING NATO OUTPOST IN FALKLANDS

LD132256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2050 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The United States and Britain are pressing ahead with the construction of a military base in the Falklands -- Malvinas -- Islands, planning to turn them into a major NATO outpost in the South Atlantic, and thus extend the geographical sphere of activity of that aggressive bloc. The Pentagon also links its own far-reaching plans for waging space wars with the construction on the islands of a major NATO air base, in particular the establishment of a modern anti-satellite system.

CHERNENKO DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR VACATION

LD151701 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko left Moscow today for holidays.

POLITBURO HEARS OF LOCAL SOVIETS DEFICIENCIES

PM131345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report by Comrade Kuznetsov on the results of the discussion at sessions of soviets of people's deputies of tasks stemming from the decisions on the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. As was noted at the meeting, the supreme soviets of the Union and autonomous republics and the local soviets are carrying out a large amount of work to develop further industrial and agricultural production, implement a broad social program, and educate and mobilize the working people to meet the targets of the 5-year plan. After the April Plenum, the work of sessions of soviets and standing commissions has been significantly enlivened, their supervision of bodies accountable to them has been reinforced, the agendas of sessions more frequently include deputies' enquiries, links between soviets and the population are consistently being strengthened, and work to implement electors' mandates is becoming more varied.

An the same time, practice shows that individual soviets and their bodies are not yet manifesting due initiative and persistence in seeking out reserves for raising production efficiency, increasing the output of consumer goods, and satisfying the requirements of the population in an improved manner. The powers of the soviets are not being fully used to ensure integrated economic and social development on their territories. On the other hand, there are a large number of cases in which ministries and departments do not take into consideration the views of the soviets, do not coordinate their plans on social issues with them, and show little concern for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer amenities.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed support for measures to ensure a steady rise in the level of the work of the Soviets and to reinforce their organizational and educational activity aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the Communist Party and measures that have been outlined by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the highest and local bodies of power of the union republics.

At the Politburo session a report was heard on the progress of feed procurement. The appropriate ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, the central committees of the union republics' Communist parties, the kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms' Communist parties, and the administrative and economic organs were charged with strengthening organizational work and ensuring a substantial increase in the pace of feed procurement, and improvement in feed quality.

It was stressed that matters should be organized in such a way that on every farm, animal husbandry is guaranteed sufficient amounts of coarse and succulent feed without fail.

The Politburo adopted a positive attitude to the proposals of the Moscow Gorkom and the executive committee of the Moscow city soviet, which are connected to the implementation of the general plan for the development of the city of Moscow and the strengthening of the integrated nature in which the municipal services are run, and with restrictions on local industrial-production construction.

The results of Comrade Tikhonov's meeting with Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Government, who was on a working visit to Moscow, were considered. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the measures agreed on during this meeting to strengthen links of integration between the most important industries of our countries' economies, and to coordinate the USSR and CSSR state plans, creating new prerequisites for the unswerving development of fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, and for even closer interaction between the USSR's and Czechoslovakia's national economic complexes.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed certain other questions of party and state life, as well as the implementation of the USSR's foreign policy course.

MOSCOW TV ON WORK OF REPUBLICAN SUPREME SOVIETS

LD152132 Moscow Television in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by political observer Yuriy Letunov]

[Text] [Announcer] At a Politburo session a review took place of the question concerning the results of sessions of soviets of people's deputies on the tasks emerging from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Over to Yuriy Letunov, political observer of Central Television:

[Letunov] Hello esteemed comrades: It is difficult to find questions which are not resolved by the soviets of people's deputies. It is sufficient to merely mention that during the last election campaign for election to the USSR Supreme Soviet more than 16,000 mandates were proposed and approved. They concerned the work of state and public organs, housing and capital construction, social and domestic services to the population and environmental protection. It should be taken as a rule that the mandate adopted by the soviet for fulfillment, Konstantin Ustanovich Chernenko said, should be included without fail in the plan: that the specific material resources should be allotted for the fulfillment of the electorate's mandates.

The rights of soviets are widespread; however, as was noted at the Politburo session, the authority of the soviets is not being used to the fullest extent in order to ensure comprehensive economic and social development on their territories.

At the recent sessions of the Supreme Soviets of republics, examples were listed of when the ministries and departments do not take the opinions of soviets into consideration, do not come to agreement on plans concerning social questions, and do not even reply to their proposals. Thus, according to drafts of the plan for 1984, proposals and findings were sent by the Council of Ministers of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic, from executive committees of local soviets, to 47 ministries and departments of the Union and the Russian federation. Only 12 replied on the results of the reviews. Twelve of 47.

Certain ministries and departments are not taking into account local interests when building up production capacities.

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For example, the Ministry of Light Industry of the Ukraine last year put the Baranovskiy works into operation for the initial processing of flax. It was envisaged to build four apartment blocks and a kindergarten. However, money was put aside for only one block.

There are also many examples of close cooperation between the soviets and the enterprises located on their territories. Thus in Yaroslavl the city soviet together with the Rezinotekhnika association is successfully conducting the construction of housing, children's establishments, and consumer goods shops. All of this in the final analysis promotes an increase in labor productivity, cuts down on the turnover of cadres, and good will.

The production of consumer goods at enterprises, irrespective of which department they come under, depends a great deal on the work of the soviets. But certain soviets are controlling in a weak manner the production of such goods. Thus, for example, in Moldavia last year consumer goods to the value of 43 million were not put into the trade network. Out of 205 types of consumer goods only 80 were developed. Up to the present more than 300 industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan are not producing such goods at all.

At the sessions of supreme soviets of the republics shortcomings were also noted in the work of the soviets in providing leadership in agriculture, trade, consumer service, and culture establishments, especially in rural areas. The soviets have been allotted widespread rights and should devote more attention to the real interests and inquiries of the working people, and should eradicate instances of formalism and bureaucratism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 12 JULY KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD131831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] In Moscow yesterday there was a solemn meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the conferring of Lenin's name on the Komsomol. Those assembled at the meeting held in the Central State Rossiya Concert Hall greeted Comrades Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Romanov, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov with prolonged applause. Taking part in the work of the solemn meeting were senior workers from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of ministries and departments.

The Komsomol red banner and commemorative banners of the Central Committees of the RCP(B) [Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)], and the CPSU, covered in glory, were brought into the hall. To the rostrum went Viktor Maksimovich Mishin.

In the Leninist manner, any festival, any anniversary, must be used not only to discuss successful results but also to define weak spots and failures and to identify new tasks. This tradition was not violated. Much attention was paid in Comrade Mishin's report to matters for further improving the style and methods of Komsomol work, for strengthening Komsomol ranks, and for raising the level of their organization and militancy.

[Begin Mishin recording] In setting the task of studying communism, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin stressed that each step in learning, education, and training must be linked with participation in the common struggle of all working people so that every day young people in any village, any town, might practically resolve any task of general labor, even if it is the smallest or the simplest.

The Komsomol committees and Komsomol organizations must direct their efforts at ensuring that in our work large-scale actions do not push so-called small but specific matters of social significance in the the background from which, in the final analysis, tangible results grow.

The 4th year of the 5-Year Plan has been marked by the selfless labor of Komsomol members: young men and women. This was manifested especially strongly during the shock watch dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the conferring of Lenin's name on the Komsomol. [end recording]

Now let us return to the hall where the solemn meeting was held. Here is another snatch from the speech by Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

[Begin Mishin recording] Real socialism opens up great opportunities for the harmonic development of the personality, and young people must be taught to use these opportunities skillfully. Each young person must clearly distinguish between being a consumer, which lies at the basis of the comprehensive development of a person, and consumerism, the essence of which lies in the bourgeois cult of things. There are no trifles in the matter of upbringing. From solvenliness in dress, from imitation of Western standards of behavior, from perceiving the patterns of the mass culture of the West in a non-critical way to antisocial behavior, there is sometimes not such a very long distance. Moral perdition, warned Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, is a sure guarantee for political perdition. [end recording]

Resolute struggle against all that is incompatible with the Soviet way of life and which hinders the coming-into-being of the communist personality must become one of the main directions of Komsomol work. To be sure, it must not be forgotten that the successful rearing of a socially active and harmonically developed personality is the international duty of the Komsomol which progressive youth organizations aim to match. The Komsomol has great international prestige. Not for nothing has a decision been made to hold the 12th universal festival of youth and students in Moscow in the summer of 1985.

In completing his report at the solemn meeting, Comrade Mishin said:

[Begin Mishin recording] We have complex and strenuous work ahead of us. The party entrusts the Komsomol with a most responsible mission: To organize and bring up the young generation of the country. And our duty, the duty of the Komsomol committees, of each Komsomol worker and activist, and of each member of the Komsomol, is to do everything in order to handle the task set with honor.

In taking the great name of Lenin 60 years ago, the Komsomol swore allegiance before the party of the Communists and before the revolutionary people to the immortal Leninist behests and ideals of communism. And it is with pride that we today solemnly state that the Komsomol will continue with a high level of responsibility to bear the banner of Lenin and that the oath of the Komsomol given to the party today also determines the entire life and activity of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League. We have enough responsibility, persistence, and strength to work selflessly to the limit of our capacities and with the necessary organizational skill to work in such a way as befits young communists to whom the party has entrusted the upbringing and organization of its militant reserve. This is guaranteed by the party leadership of the Komsomol. [applause] [end recording]

The address from the participants at the solemn meeting to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet includes these words: The party and the Soviet people can confidently count on the skill of the hands, on the daringness of thought, and on the labor conscience of the young. Bearing on its banner and in its heart the immortal name of Lenin, tirelessly learning from the great leader, the Komsomol will always live and struggle in the Leninist way on behalf of communism.

PRAVDA VIEWS KOMSOMOL LEADERSHIP RESOLUTION

PM131254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Leadership of the Komsomol"]

[Text] The Communist Party treats the Komsomol and young people of the soviet land with truly paternal concern and attention. Loyal to Lenin's behests, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that party leadership of the youth movement is a paramount condition and most important guarantee of the revolutionary continuity of the generations in socialist society. This principle is unswervingly implemented in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

At the recent All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries Comrades K.U. Chernenko noted: "The maximum amount of conviction, comradely attention, and practical aid -- that is the essential requirement for the style of party leadership of the youth organization."

It is this approach which pervades the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in Young People's Communist Education," which was published in the press yesterday and which is a policy document for party and Komsomol organizations.

The Leninist Komsomol is worthily performing the role of the party's reliable reserve and active assistant in the communist education of the rising generations, in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism. Uniting 42 million young men and women in its ranks, the Komsomol occupies an important place in the Soviet society's political system. The Komsomol members and young people are honorably continuing the glorious traditions of older generations, and at the party's call, are enthusiastically embarking on serious, complex matters. At the same time, the tasks of improving developed socialism and the intensified antagonism between the two world systems require the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and the entire business of educating young people and activating their participation in socialist building.

The resolution notes that passivity at work and in society, individualism, lack of discipline, and other negative phenomena exist among a certain sector of young people. There are various reasons for this. For instance, the fact that the Komsomol Central Committee and the local Komsomol organs are only slowly restructuring the style and methods of their activity, and are allowing substantial shortcomings to occur in work with Komsomol cadres is having an effect. The Komsomol organizations do not always make effective use of the opportunities for influencing young people, attempt to resolve new tasks using "tired," hackneyed ways and means, and frequently are late to react to new interests among young people and fail to give them the necessary direction.

Further improvement in the education of the rising generation is a very important matter for the party, state, and entire people.

We must proceed from the premise that ultimately it is a question of reliably safeguarding our motherland's future. Under present conditions, Lenin's historical behest -- to learn communism -- is acquiring increasing topicality.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committee and the other party committees and primary party organizations have been asked to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the party's decisions on questions of stepping up party leadership of the Komsomol. The main task of the Komsomol and young people must be considered to be to join wholeheartedly in the hard multilevel work which the party defines as the improvement of developed socialism and to educate young people in a spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of communism and as worthy citizens of Soviet society.

Party leadership of the Komsomol must be of a planned, systematic nature. It was in precisely this systematic, comprehensive way that the resolution examined the entire diverse range of topical problems connected with young people's education. And whatever was being discussed -- the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in young people, their participation in implementing economic and sociocultural building plans, the mastering of modern knowledge, or the organization of leisure -- everywhere the leitmotif was the need for a specific and as thorough approach as possible to these problems. Many Komsomol organizations and indeed the Komsomol Central Committee are paying more attention to large-scale measures designed to enlist tens of thousands of participants. "Minor," daily concerns remain as if they were in the background. Yet it is ultimately from such seemingly minor but specific matters that tangible results actually develop.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution steers us toward ensuring that in daily work with young people the features and specific nature of the different categories of young people are taken more into consideration. For instance, a special approach is required by the working or army youth and the Komsomol organizations of educational establishments which are called on to be guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum in persistently and consistently performing work connected with implementing the school reform along all of its main avenues. It is essential to improve the leadership of the All-Union Pioneer organization.

The improvement of the style, form, and methods of the Komsomol's work has been given priority. The thrust of this work is, on the one hand, to increase organization, order, and discipline in the Komsomol ranks, and on the other, to develop Komsomol members' initiative and activeness. It is necessary to resolutely eradicate formalism and excessive regimentation in the Komsomol organizations' activity and a passion for showy campaigns designed for outward effect. Special attention must be directed toward work with Komsomol cadres, viewing it as a key element in intensifying the Komsomol's activity. It is important to be constantly concerned to enhance the role of the party nucleus in the Komsomol. The Communists' work in the Komsomol is responsible party work and it must be honorably fulfilled.

The 60th anniversary of the naming of the Komsomol for V.I. Lenin is imminent. This lofty, radiant name imposes a great obligation upon us. The party and Komsomol organizations must do a very great deal to resolve the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee resolution. It is important to embark on these tasks everywhere with a sense of lofty duty!

ARKHIPOV, BAYBAKOV, DYMSHITS AT METAL WORKERS DAY

LD140959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Metal Workers' Day will be marked on Sunday. The USSR is first in the world in the production of pig iron and steel, as well as iron ore extraction. The scale of the industry's output to a significant extent determines the economic might of the country. Comrade Chernenko, in his speech at a meeting with workers of the "Serp i molot" works, called the projected (?upsurge in capacity) which has been decided upon a joyful factor for the entire economy.

The metal workers, by their deeds, are replying to the high appraisal of their work. The half-year commitments for production of the most important forms of produce have been overfulfilled. This was mentioned at a solemn meeting dedicated to the metal workers' professional holiday. It was held in Moscow on Friday. In the Presidium were Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Baybakov and Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments; production front-rankers; and representatives of Moscow's public.

Reports were delivered by Comrade Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and Comrade Lomako, USSR minister of non-ferrous metallurgy. The participants at the meeting gave the assurance that the metal workers will apply all their strength, knowledge, and experience to successfully fulfill their intensive commitments, and their socialist pledges for the year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

KUNAYEV, NAZARBAYEV TOUR ALMA-ATA OBLAST

PM131557 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 1

KAZTAG report: "From Demanding and Professional Positions"]

[Text] The economy of the oblast of the republic's capital is developing dynamically. Since the start of the current 5-year plan, the volume of industrial output and labor productivity have increased considerably and more than R150 million of output have been sold over and above plan, which is more than was stipulated by pledges. Workers in transport, communications, leisure services, and other sectors have coped with their targets. Despite the complex climatic conditions of the last few years, farms have fulfilled the plans for procuring grain, meat, vegetables, and other products. Having begun the harvest, the farmers of Alma-Ata Oblast are striving to make fuller use of reserves for increasing production and selling grain and other products to the state. Measures are being taken to improve work in industry, construction, and other sectors.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, visited the Talgarskiy, Enbekshikazakhskiy, and Chilikskiy Rayons of Alma-Ata Oblast. On a stretch of the Great Alma-Ata Canal they were acquainted with the equipment at and the practical use of one of the republic's major hydrotechnical installations. The importance of the more rational use of the manmade eighth river of the Semirechyya, of creating a solid backbone of land reclamation and installation cadres and all the conditions for their successful work, and a careful attitude to machinery and equipment was noted. At the Ilich and V.I. Lenin Kolkhozes and the Kok-Tyube Sovkhoz, they saw plantations of corn, soybeans, and other agricultural crops and inquired about the experience of producing high yields, organizing labor when harvesting cereals, feed procurement, crop-tending, equipment load factors, and the collectives' to working and leisure conditions.

They talked with workers, kolkhoz members, leaders and specialists from farms and water resources and construction organizations, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

In Alma-Ata, Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev were acquainted with the progress of the construction of new housing districts and cultural and consumer projects, and visited the new complex of buildings at the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University, where they met with teachers and students and were acquainted with the conditions for study, scientific research, and cultural and sports work. Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev on their trip through the oblast were K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakh Obkom; E.Kh. Gukasov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; oblispolkom chairman V.P. Belyakov, and the following republic ministers; minister of highways, Sh.Kh. Bekbulatov; minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, N.K. Kopshakhayev; minister of Rural Construction, K.N. Musin; and V.A. Goncharov, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Rice-Growing Kolkhozes.

A meeting of the oblast party aktiv was held 6 July in Alma-Ata at which K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Kazakh Obkom spoke of the measures being taken in the oblast to further develop and intensify the economy, increase labor productivity, reduce output prime cost, and improve party organizations' political, organizational, and ideological education activity.

Reports on the progress of agricultural work were delivered by party first secretaries from the following raykoms: Uygurskiy -- A. Arziyev; Enbekshikazakhaskiy -- A.I. Markov; Kegenskiy -- Z.K. Minbayev; Kaskelenskiy -- O.V. Dyrdin; and Chilikskiy -- T. Uzakov.

Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech to the aktiv meeting. All the efforts of the oblast party organization and of every Communist, he said, must be aimed at successfully carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and the targets of the current year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. This means that the great economic potential that has been created in the oblast must be used more efficiently and to a higher standard. And the prime constituents of lasting success here are the unconditional fulfillment of plans by every labor collective, the timely assimilation of new capacities, the improvement of output quality, savings of raw material and fuel and energy resources in every possible way, and the stepping up of party, state, and labor discipline, organization and order, and individual responsibility and the assigned task.

The urgent tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, demand that internal reserves be sought out and put into operation more persistently, that shortcomings and failings be overcome more resolutely, and that there should be more active support for the dissemination of valuable experience, for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, and for ensuring the fulfillment of plans and pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan for for the entire 5-year plan.

Currently, the most immediate task in the agro-industrial complex is to quickly complete the grain harvest without any losses. At the same time, it is necessary to organize careful tending of corn, rice, sugarbeets, soybeans, and other crops. All measures must be taken to ensure that as much grain as possible enters the motherland's granaries and to significantly improve the supply of vegetables, potatoes, and fruit to the republic's capital.

Greater attention ought to be devoted to amassing and storing various types of feed, providing veterinary services for stockraising, and increasing livestock productivity. Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the great importance in all this of the Great Alma-Ata Canal and other land reclamation and water resource projects, the rational watering of crops and irrigation of pasture land, and the further development of irrigation.

More effective measures must be taken in order to achieve the fulfillment of targets and pledges at every industrial enterprise and construction site, to enhance their leadership and coordinate work among partners, and to ensure that construction and modernization projects have everything they need. No question linked with this should be overlooked by party committees and soviets of people's deputies; they are called upon to lead the development of the capital construction industry and other sectors more concretely. We have to increase output, expand the range and increase the quality of consumer goods, construct housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and cultural and consumer projects more rapidly, and improve their work.

The resolution of socioeconomic tasks is inextricably bound up with the correct selection and education of cadres, a high standard of conviction and clarity in ideological and mass-political work, and the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in every labor collective. During the preparations for the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, it is necessary to more widely propagandize the glorious combat, and labor traditions, and revolutionary continuity of generations of the Soviet people.

In all this it is necessary to make more active use of the mass media, especially at rayon and oblast level, to develop and support validated criticism and self-criticism in every possible way, and to combat with total Leninist intolerance negative phenomena, complacency, conceit, bureaucratism, and stagnation. The meeting gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will successfully fulfill the plan for producing and selling to the state all types of agricultural products and for procuring feed and will complete the targets for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole for developing industry and other sectors.

N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and D.B. Bekezhanov, a senior executive at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CONFERENCE

LD132233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] A republican conference was held in Tbilisi. It examined questions of further strengthening of law and order. Recommendations for the improvement of law and order activities in the republic were worked out. The responsibility of local, party, administrative and Komsomol organs, and economic leaders for ensuring exemplary public order was stressed.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, spoke at the conference.

KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON RISING LIVING STANDARDS

LD131325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] In this domestic service broadcast we will acquaint you with an article by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Some Issues of Improving the Material Well-Being of the People," which is published in the current issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Comrade Kapitonov writes: The highest values towards which the Communist Party and the Soviet state have directed and are directing all economic and political activity are the well-being of man and the well-being of the people. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have set the task of bringing a new and even wider scope to the various work being done by our party to satisfy the growing requirements of Soviet people for industrial goods and services.

Our standard of living for working people is rising continuously. Cash incomes of the population have doubled by comparison with 1970. In the majority of families the income for one person [po kazhdany cheloveku] is now greater than 100 rubles per month. Social services funds have risen greatly. Great changes have taken place in people's lives, both in the major towns and industrial centers and in the countryside, in small and medium-sized settlements. Standards of living have drawn considerably closer in various regions of the country and for various social, age, and vocational groups.

Soviet society has solved, or is close to solving, many problems of well-being, Comrade Kapitonov notes. The positive results of implementing the Food Program are tangible. An ever-increasing variety of goods is appearing on sale. Housing provision is increasing steadily. For the purposes of saturating the domestic market more fully with goods, better use has to be made of all our economic potential.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the need to increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies to more fully satisfy the needs of the working people, widen production, and raise the quality of consumer items, Comrade Kapitonov writes. The soviets are obliged to do everything necessary to build up production of goods by local industry. In the consumer cooperative system, the potential for increasing output of goods is far from being exhausted.

Comrade Kapitonov notes that for us the quality of goods remains the weakest point. It is necessary to bring proper order to production and to put up an effective barrier against spoilage in order to ensure good quality of output. Recently the party Central Committee and the government adopted a number of decisions aimed at accelerated resolution of the issues of improving the quality of goods produced. Material incentives have been introduced for increasing production of goods bearing the state mark of quality and the new-item label. The initiative of the labor collectives of six enterprises initiating competition for high quality of goods, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, has been widely spread. There are now more than 2,000 enterprises taking part in this movement.

Great attention must be paid to selection policy. Direct sales shops are an effective means of studying the requirements of the population. As yet there are more than 600 of these, but in the future it is necessary to more actively develop with the purchasers this progressive form of direct work by industrial enterprises.

Improvement of the quality and range of goods is to a considerable extent being held back because of a lack of new kind of raw material, chemical materials, and assembly components. These issues may be resolved by greater persistence on the part of the manufacturers of the goods themselves in working with suppliers. Much depends in this respect on the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Supply Committee, and other central departments. Raising quality and improving the range are inextricably linked to the development of science. Unfortunately, as yet not all scientific and design organizations are working on the level of the requirements of life and tasks for the acceleration of technological progress.

A great contribution must be made in resolving the tasks of increasing consumer item production in the remaining period of the 11th 5-Year Plan by the builders, Comrade Kapitonov stresses. At present, he notes, a comprehensive program for the development of production of consumer goods and the system of provision of services for the population for 1986-2000 is being drawn up. This work comprises two main sections: on the development of production of consumer goods and on the development of a system of provision of services for the population.

An extremely responsible stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan has now begun, when one is already counting in months. This calls for a further intensification of all creative work. Party, state, and economic bodies are required to take deeply considered measures of an economic, organizational, and political nature, and to concentrate all forces and means on fulfillment of the tasks confronting them.

THEFT, MISMANAGEMENT EXPOSED AT AUTOMOTIVE PLANT

PM131418 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by A. Boretskiy, deputy chief of the USSR Prosecutor's Office General Supervision Administration, and special correspondent Ye. Panov: "Against the Backdrop of Success: From a Joint Session of the Collegiums of the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry"]

[Text] Last year the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant supplied the country's trade network with around R5 billion worth of goods and made R3.4 billion of profit. Every minute three cars come off its production line. Unquestionably, these are impressive figures, but facts of another kind are also common knowledge. Many Zhiguli components, and especially universal jointcenters, (krästovina) camshafts, piston rings, gaskets, and filters have been and remain in extremely short supply, but they are always available from speculators. Car enthusiasts can work out for themselves that speculators are not importing them from the moon, but are getting them from authorized service stations, or even from the plant itself. This means that not only Zhiguli owners, but also the plant which produces these components, is losing out.

A joint session of the Collegiums of the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry has been held to discuss the unsatisfactory state of the struggle against thefts and mismanagement at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. Leaders of a number of major automobile plants and associations, and certain republic, oblast, and city prosecutors were invited to attend.

An alarming situation has developed at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. There are numerous cases of pilfering of spare parts and car components, and individual major thefts have also been exposed, which has led to the existence of middlemen and speculators in Tolyatti City and to the spread of trade in stolen goods there and beyond.

The gigantic motor vehicle plant on the Volga where progressive machinery, production techniques, and methods of production and management organizations are being used, is not up to the mark where order is concerned. Why? There are a number of reasons, but we can and must highlight the main ones.

At the collegiums' session the question arose about all of the ineffective educational work at the Avtovaz Association. In combatting negative phenomena, the potential and the rights and responsibilities of labor collectives and production teams, and one-to-one forms of education are exploited insufficiently. There is an imbalance in the use of persuasion, strict precision, and responsibility for careless attitudes in the protection of state property.

It is no secret that one of the reasons for the thefts is shortages, which, in turn, have been caused by miscalculations in economic and social forecasting. The design capacity of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant's Spare Parts Production Facility was calculated for 1.6 million cars. However, the number of Zhiguli cars in our country has now reached 8 million; they are used beyond their normal service life and virtually never scrapped. This is why the production of spare parts is lagging considerably behind demand. Actual shortages are aggravated by artificial shortages brought about by pilferers, crooked dealers, and speculators.

The flowline mass production method has been adopted at the plant for building cars and is characterized by a continuous, synchronous flow of an enormous quantity of materials, parts, and unfinished products representing a value of some R100 million. Units and components are openly accessible on conveyor belts stretching over more than 180 km in all, while small components and subassemblies are supplied to work stations in loose and reusable packaging. The shift change-over takes place without a halt in production, without accounting for components, or written records.

According to the plant's design, the bulk of components were to be kept at supplier enterprises and delivered at regular intervals directly to the production line. For this reason no storage facilities for stockpiling components were built at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and only minimal stocks, sufficient for 2-3 days, were intended to be kept there. However, owing to violations of delivery discipline and transport holdups, the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant has found it necessary to store a much greater volume of subassemblies on its territory. This has resulted in R20 million worth of components in excess of the norm being stored out in the open without supervision. Moreover, it was discovered that the day-to-day accounting introduced in the plant's shops, and not normal book-keeping procedure, was imperfect. The computer center tabulated printouts were the main documents reflecting stock operations, and in the absence of control they were constantly amended and corrected. When shortfalls and inconsistencies were discovered, the printouts were amended to tally with the final results of the car production program. Record-keeping got into a mess and lost credibility. Thus organizational and administrative shortcomings provided loopholes for thefts and wastefulness.

Another aspect of the matter is the great discrepancy between the high technology in shops and the often very primitive organization of associated auxiliary operations -- reception, storage, and issue of materials. Strictly speaking, the production process begins with the reception of materials, but precisely at this stage whole freight cars of components are not checked. And these are not isolated instances. As a result, items of value are passed on throughout the production process merely on the basis of the supplier's covering documentation, yet this is not always beyond reproach.

This leads to shortfalls at the plant which are not, and cannot be, made up at the expense of suppliers, and are written off as production costs. For the same reason, technically substantiated norms for material expenditure are exceeded by shops. There have also been cases of criminal negligence on the part of people in official positions. Thus, through the fault of Golyas, deputy chief of production management, and Maslov, chief of the warehousing operations department, thousands of warehoused car batteries became unfit for use.

The facts submitted for examination by the collegiums were critically appraised. The speeches of V. Polyakov, USSR minister of the Automotive Industry; V. Isakov, general director of the Avtovaz Association and his deputies P. Katsura and L. Smekalin, and M. Alenin, Tolyatti City prosecutor, were marked by self-criticism. Steps were taken aimed at gaining an understanding of the causes of the negative phenomena, and a program of action to eliminate them was drawn up.

However, as was noted at the joint session of the collegiums, the situation at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant did not come about suddenly. For years, it had developed gradually before the eyes of the ministry, the administration, and the plant's public organizations. Unfortunately, by no means all people in official positions were seriously concerned at the mismanagement and the encroachments on state property. Poor use was made of economic levers. Neither thefts, nor shortages, nor failure to meet delivery obligations were reflected in the managerial staff bonuses. And the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, though aware of the true causes of the shortages, agreed all too readily to write the losses off as production costs. Certain people saw and understood what was going on, but true intolerance of the pilferers was not evident in the collective. On the contrary, certain people exposed as thieves were provided with public defense lawyers. The work of comrades' courts, prevention councils, and people's control groups was ineffective.

Certain people in official positions got into the habit of using figures to dissociate themselves from reality: Is it worth getting alarmed about losing a few million rubles when profits run into billions, they asked. But losses fall into a number of different categories. Apart from material damage, thefts inflict great moral, social, and psychological damage on the collective and society. Pilferers and their living on unearned income have a corrupting influence on those around them. It must be admitted with utmost frankness that the situation at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and in Tolyatti City has triggered a negative wave in society.

"Accounting" was the word mentioned perhaps most frequently at the collegiums' session and it was almost always accompanied by the epithet "unreliable." "Doctored" tabulated computer printouts, incorrect waybills, unsubstantiated norms -- all this existed at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. Naturally, the astronomical quantities of components which make up the plant's turnover cannot be counted item by item, but they can be weighed, measured, and calculated. For this reason an important place in the collegiums' decisions is devoted to measures aimed at ensuring the absolute reliability of accounting. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry plans to begin work immediately on equipping the plant with special scales, standardized containers, marked packaging, and other technical aids to facilitate accounting, and to complete this work by the end of the year. There will be a transition to container transportation of components, and they will only be accepted in special, more reliable packaging. Strict monitoring of computer center operations is being introduced, and there will be a rigorous procedure for amending tabulated printouts. It is planned to also improve the norm fixing system.

Other measures to prevent thefts and wastefulness have also been drawn up. They include measures to improve on-site security at the plant and tighten entry and exit regulations.

The Volga Motor Vehicle Plant will have to be helped in the construction of additional warehouse facilities and the production of improved reusable packaging. It is considered necessary to enhance the role of the association's legal service.

In the struggle against thefts, great importance is attached to the elimination of spare part shortages. Besides efforts to increase their production at the association itself, urgent measures are being adopted to start up the production of components at other plants of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and enterprises in other sectors. Work on establishing specialized plants for the reconditioning of worn units and subassemblies has begun. Within the network of Zhiguli service stations, special sections have been organized for the reconditioning of engines, camshafts, valve actuating gear, brakeshoes, steering rods, and other components. At all Zhiguli service stations the system of continuous [skolzyashchiy] stock-taking is being introduced. According to the plant experts' forecasts, all these measures will make it possible to sharply reduce the number of items in short supply as early as the end of this year.

Nor was the situation at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant's spare parts center passed over in silence at the collegiums' session. The association's leaders had neglected it and not adopted timely measures to eliminate the causes which have now resulted in major shortages. On instructions from the USSR Prosecutor's Office an investigation is under way.

It was also noted that prosecutor's office supervision of the implementation of laws on the protection of socialist property is still imperfect at the automobile plant. Shortcomings were also exposed in the investigation of criminal cases. The Prosecutor's Office Collegium has instructed republic, kray, and oblast prosecutors to make economic leaders more strictly responsible for the safe-keeping of the people's property and to publicize the irregularities exposed.

The discussion which had taken place at the session of the collegiums was summed up by A. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General. In the work on reinforcing law and order there is nothing worse than hushing up shortcomings and pretending, for appearances' sake, that all is well. A reliable barrier must be erected against the mismanagement and thefts at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. It will have to take the form of organizational, educational, technical, economic, and legal measures.

TIGHTENING OF CONTRACT COMMITMENTS URGED

PM130949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Contract Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Increased economic efficiency depends on many factors. Among these, the fulfillment of set targets and contractual commitments occupies a key place. This is especially important since a number of sectors and many enterprises repeatedly fail to meet reciprocal deliveries of manufactured goods, semifinished products, and semimanufactured products, which results in the violation of the working rhythm, a decrease in the balanced nature of plans, and the incomplete satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress set the task of developing progressive forms and methods of production links among enterprises, supply organs, and transport and other organizations and of increasing their mutual liability for damages regarding the delivery and transportation of products in accordance with clients' orders and with long-term contracts.

A year ago, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution aimed at strictly observing contractual commitments for output deliveries and increasing the responsibility of ministries, departments, and enterprises in this matter. The practical application of the outlined measures makes it possible to strengthen contract discipline and direct party and economic organizations in the fight to make the principle of "the contract is law" the unshakable rule in each labor collective. The best results in this regard were achieved by enterprises implementing the large-scale experiment. It is important to use their example in other sectors too. A 100-percent fulfillment of contractual commitments must provide the sole route to winning laurels in competition.

Some ministries and departments underestimate the importance of contract discipline and this cannot be tolerated. Because of contract discipline and this cannot be tolerated. Because they did not fulfill the production and dispatch plans for a number of the most important types of products on the basis of contracts and orders, economic links have been violated and enterprises of related sectors have suffered. Some of them sometimes manufacture unordered products for which there is no market. Sometimes the clients themselves include goods in economic contracts which they later reject. There are still quite frequent manifestations of parochialism when ministries and local organs give instructions, in defiance of contracts and orders, to dispatch products primarily to the enterprises of their own sector, rayon, or oblast.

It is inadmissible for hundreds of related plants and factories to experience work stoppages, delaying in turn the dispatch of goods to other clients, through the fault of unconscientious suppliers. The product delivery plan must be law for each sector and all enterprises, the main criterion for assessing their economic activity, and the chief condition for providing workers with bonuses.

The USSR Gosplan and Gossnab play a big role in strengthening contract discipline. They are called on to try to ensure that each sector has balanced production and supply plans and to increase their fulfillment of deliveries and transport operations for ministries, supply and transport organs, and enterprises. It is necessary to expand direct long-term economic links between enterprises and to simplify the system of linking clients to suppliers.

The system of penalties for losses incurred through delivery disruption and contract violation is in need of improvement. It still frequently happens that losses caused by individual workers' negligence are covered up at enterprises' expense, while the immediate culprits go scot-free. When examining economic disputes, some state arbitration organs do not make full enough use of legal means to strengthen contract discipline. It must be added that the legal service, using its distinctive methods and forms of work, has provided more effective help to economic leaders in improving the organization of contract work at enterprises and at the headquarters of sectors.

It is the duty of party organizations to increase the personal responsibility of management workers, leaders, and enterprise specialists for observing economic contract discipline. They are called on to conduct ideological and educational work in a purposeful and detailed way in labor collectives and to step up responsibility for prompt deliveries.

The socialist competition to achieve high production results is expanding in the country. Such results are unthinkable without strict executive discipline. For each enterprise to achieve the precise fulfillment of contract commitments means ensuring precise production rhythm and the successful resolution of the 5-year plan tasks.

JUNE INDUSTRIAL PLAN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

LD151849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The country's industry has successfully completed the June plan. The targets for marketing output were fulfilled by all union republics, except for Uzbekistan, and by the majority of ministries. Volume of industrial output was 3 percent higher than June of last year. The plan for extraction of gas, and output of major petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, machine tools with program control, industrial robots, motor vehicles, tractors, paper, a number of consumer goods, and fish products, was exceeded.

SOLUTIONS TO PIG IRON, COKE SHORTAGES GIVEN

PM160834 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 July in its Morning Edition carried on page 2 a 1,100-word article entitled "Why There Is a Coke Shortage," under the "Problem" rubric, by own correspondent N. Lisovenko, datelined Donetsk-Makeyevka-Kommunarsk-Zhdanov.

Lisovenko points out that "there was a shortfall of 1.5 million metric tons of pig iron last year owing to a coke shortage" and that coke quality, "which has deteriorated in recent years," entailing the use of larger quantities, is mainly responsible.

The author describes two methods of dealing with the situation. The first involves the "very promising work" performed by metallurgical workers in Makeyevka, who use coke gas in blast furnaces from a chemical plant where the gas had previously been flared off, but Lisovenko comments that "unfortunately, not only in Siberia and the Urals, but in the cities situated alongside Makeyevka in the Donbass region, they have not shown any interest in this experience." "Another efficient way of saving coke in the manufacturing process of pig iron" is the use of coal dust as fuel, the article says, but comments that the "representatives of Soviet plants are showing surprising indifference" to this "innovation" and that the "organizing role of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy should manifest itself here, but that it is not evident to date."

BRIEFS

NEW ARCTIC SHIP -- Our correspondent Valeriy Anuchin reports on a new motorship that has joined the Murmansk Maritime Line's fleet: The new vessel has been named after the remarkable polar pilot Anatoliy Vasilyevich Lyapidevskiy. The vessel is the 27th built by GDR shipbuilders for the Soviet Union. It has now tied up at a berth in Murmansk Maritime Trade Port and is being loaded with apatite concentrate. According to the vessel's captain, it belongs to the reinforced ice class of vessels. It is designed for work in the Arctic and can also operate on unequipped shores and in ports with limited mechanization. The vessel has its own cranes. The lead vessel of this series, Dmitriy Donskoy, has performed well in the Arctic. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 15 Jul 84 LD]

UZBEK GAS PIPELINE -- Construction has begun on a new gas pipeline in southern Uzbekistan. The construction work on the 100-kilometer pipeline will be completed by the end of the year. The new pipeline will facilitate the effort made by Uzbekistan to meet the natural gas needs of neighboring Soviet Central Asian republics. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Jul 84 GF]

CSA REPORTS ON GRASS CUTTING PROGRESS

.D132237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] According to the USSR CSA, by the start of the week sown and perennial grasses had been cut on 40 million hectares, including 30.5 million hectares for hay and haylage. Over 23.3 millions tons of hay and 35 million tons of haylage have been procured. Procurement of fodder continues.

CSA REPORTS ON FEED, SILAGE CROP HARVEST

.D122259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] More than 40 million hectares of sown and meadow grasses were cut up to the beginning of this week in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This is about a half of all the feed crop land. These data were reported by the CSA of the USSR. The hay making plan is fulfilled by 31 percent, haylage by 54 percent. Silage making is beginning in many rayons. The greatest quantity of feed is to be made into silage; so far 5 million tons have been produced. The most successful in the laying of feed are farms in Lithuania.

CSA CITES OVERSIGHTS IN REPAIR OF MACHINERY

.D152146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The harvest is in full swing in the country. New farms and rayons join the arvest every day. At the moment, it is particularly important to ensure precise and continuous work in all the units of the harvesting production line. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the state of the harvesting machinery is better now than at this time last year. However, there are serious oversights. Thus, in the Kazakh SSR at the start of the month almost one-fourth of the combines and more than 40 percent of silage-harvesting and feed-harvesting machines were not repaired. The stock-breeders worked quite well in the first half year. In the country as a whole the state purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7 percent; milk by 5 percent, and eggs by 3 percent.

MOSCOW NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN FEED PRODUCTION

.D140205 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Grain harvesting has got underway in the major agricultural regions of the Soviet Union. Grain is the staple crop in this country. It is grown on an area exceeding 100 million hectares. Due to the climate in the Soviet Union, farming here has to be conducted in quite complicated conditions. To lessen the dependence of agriculture on weather an extensive program has been drafted and launched. It covers large-scale reclamation work, specifically irrigation in the south and drainage in the north and northwest of the country. The program also provides for the wide use of chemical fertilizers; yet its emphasis is on all-round mechanization of agricultural production. The cooperatives run powerful fleets, which enables them to take in their grain within 10 to 15 working days. This is especially important when the weather is poor. At present, for example, there are rains in the European regions of the country while Siberia and Kazakhstan are suffering from excessive heat.

It's still too early to make any forecast about the harvest for the whole of the country. Last year's season, just as the current one, was unfavorable from the point of view of the weather.

Yet the grain harvest was satisfactory -- 190 million tons. Grain production in the Soviet Union increases year after year. In the past 15 years, for instance, it has increased by 75 million tons. This country needs a lot of grain, but not for its population, which is fully provided with baked [as heard] products and cereals for many years ahead. What we are still short of is feed grain. In other words, an increase in the output of grain is prompted by the need to increase the output of animal produce which so far fails to meet the growing demands of the Soviet people in full. In keeping with the program's target, the annual output of animal produce should reach 250 million tons by 1990.

KRASNODAR KRAY PLANS TO RESOLVE HARVEST PROBLEMS

PM131350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[PRAVDA correspondent K. Aksenov report under the rubric "Harvest-84: All Components Working Together": "Following the First Commandment"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodar Kray -- Farmers in the Kuban are currently concerned with the harvest, with grain for today and tomorrow. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have resolved to make good the deficit of grain which was allowed to occur in previous years, and to fulfill the 4-year target.

"Communists and all working people in the agro-industrial complex." G. Razumovskiy, first secretary of the party kraykom says, "have done much to grow a good grain harvest. Now the winter wheat is being harvested, and in the central and foothill zones the threshings are higher than last year. The corn and rice plantations are not looking bad. We hope to settle our accounts fully with the state as regards grain sales, and to make a weighty contribution to the Food Program's implementation."

This year's harvest campaign is not the easiest. Sowings of winter crops, on some of the area, had to be "repaired" or resown with spring crops. Rain and wind knocked the plants to the ground over a significant area. In order to avoid losses, the combine operators have attached stalk-lifters to the reels and scaled the machines.

Going into the fields, you are constantly amazed by the Kuban people's love for the grain. Young and old are concerned about preserving the crop. Temporary party groups, deputies' posts, and patrols play a great role, but the main control is exercised by the farmer's conscience.

It is difficult to get the grain. The wheat stalks are lodged right down to the ground, and the ears are full of grain and heavy. If you hurry, losses are inevitable. The combine operators are carrying out the threshing "straight," taking the plot in one direction. Behind the units come farmers armed with scythes, cutting off the remaining manes of stalks. School children work with adults, gathering the ears. The addition to the harvest may not be great, but the young people learn respect for the grain-grower's profession.

The Kuban has long been famed for its skilled masters who obtain big harvests. Today this is not enough. The praise goes to those who provide strong, valuable grain. On the initiative of the party kraykom, the agro-industrial association has devised a scientific program on this important problem and is demanding the precise fulfillment of the measures planned. Much has been done this year. A package of agrotechnical methods making it possible to obtain high quality grain has been implemented over nearly 600,000 hectares. All the fields have been taken under the control of specialists from the rayon agro-industrial associations, farms, and elevators. At the threshing floors, this grain is poured into special areas and prepared on the best mechanized production lines.

All the same, when you study the organization of work in teams at the threshing floors, you become convinced that this is the weakest link in the harvesting conveyor. The confirmation of this can be found in the barley harvest. More than 1,200 harvesting and transportation subunits worked efficiently in the fields. There were no serious hitches in transporting the grain, but threshing was delayed in some places. The farms did not hurry to dry and grade the grain and deliver it to the dumps, and they became overloaded. This naturally slowed down the pace of the cutting and threshing of wheat.

The hitches had to be eliminated. Party committees and rayon agro-industrial association councils helped. On the eve of the harvest they did much to promote the successful implementation of the reaping. The role of party groups and Communists employed in harvesting and transportation complexes increased markedly. They were held more strictly responsible for the poor use of machinery, idle time, and losses of the crop. Party groups, which have become the combat nucleus of each labor collective, are successfully organizing uninterrupted work by combine operators and truck drivers and concerning themselves with people's leisure and with cultural, medical, and consumer services.

Another good sign is the improvement in the machinery for managing the harvest and the enhanced sense of responsibility in all components of the agro-industrial complex. After all, in the Kuban it is necessary in 2 or 3 weeks to cut and thresh grain crops on more than 1.5 million hectares, transport them from the fields to the threshing floors, and then deliver millions of tons of grain to the elevators, plus harvest the feed crops, straw, chaff, fruit, and vegetables. Yet, reserves of manpower and machinery are not unlimited. The new management organs have ensured efficient, harmonious work in many places in the countryside. Formerly, the organization of grain shipments from the threshing floor to the elevator was considered a bottleneck. Long lines of trucks at grain reception enterprises and long waits for loading on the farms were normal. Now much has changed, although certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not have large-capacity trucks at their disposal.

In Korenovskiy Rayon, for instance, special truck columns have been set up and transferred to the contract method. Powerful trucks with trailers are at the disposal of the rayon agro-industrial association and deliver grain to the elevators according to a precise schedule. Idle time has been cut, the number of trucks has been reduced by 20-25 percent, and shipments have become cheaper.

Agro-industry councils have been able to resolve many other problems, but some remain. Straw gathering, for instance, is a bottleneck. In order to avoid violating the requirements of agricultural techniques and to be able to make repeat sowings in the fields vacated, without which a solid feed base is inconceivable for the Kuba, the straw must be gathered in from the grainfields in a matter of hours, and this means millions of tons. There is no special machinery, so it has to be "invented" by amateurs. You can see all kinds of adaptations in the fields: Drag harrows, cables, lifters. But it is extremely difficult to drag all the straw to the edge of the field. Often the feed is left too long, gets rained on, and spoils, and the farms do not get a second crop. Losses are great, and so are expenses. Can this be avoided? Of course. It is important to make wider use of pickup balers, especially the roll type, in gathering the threshed swathes. These units are available, but there are no wheeled tractors. The machines stand idle during the peak harvesting time. Evidently the republic's agricultural organs should think seriously about the fate of the Kuban straw, which could come in useful for other regions. True, special detachments have now arrived from some oblasts to press the feed, but they cannot resolve the problem.

Selfless labor and a high sense of responsibility for the harvest have always been characteristic of the Kuban people, nor are they grudging their efforts this year. Their aim is to pour into the motherland's coffers 4,315,000 metric tons of grain and successfully fulfill the adopted pledges.

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SOVIET ORBITING COMPLEX ACTIVITIES UPDATED

LD131230 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov are continuing planned work on board an orbiting complex which consists of the scientific research station Salyut-7, the spaceship Soyuz T-11, and the freighter Progress-22.

A significant place in their long flight has been given to work under a program for studying the earth's natural resources. The spacemen have obtained a large amount of material about mineral resources of the Soviet Union, seasonal changes on farmland, and navigational and fishing conditions. Last week the cosmonauts fulfilled several regular series of geophysical studies. On assignments from meteorologists they conducted observations of processes in earth's atmosphere and promptly advised the specialists on earth about originating cyclones.

Today's program envisions visual and instrument-aided observations of land tracks, seas, and oceans, as well as physical exercises. Practically all planned work with the unmanned space ferry Progress-22 has been completed. The cargoes it have [as received] carried aloft have now been put in their allotted places, the tanks of the station's combined propulsion system have been replenished with the fuel and oxidizing agent, and the bays of the complex have been further pressurized. The cosmonauts are loading the empty cargo bay of the freighter with used-up equipment.

The orbiting complex's orbit was corrected on July 11 with the help of Progress-22's engine. Its parameters are now as follows: maximum distance from earth -- 358 kilometres, minimum distance -- 318 kilometres, period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees. The flight is proceeding normally. Cosmonauts Kizim, Solovev and Atkov are in good health and feeling well.

FLIGHT OF PROGRESS-22 CARGO SPACESHIP ENDS

LD160829 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- TASS special correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

The flight of the transport spaceship Progress-22 put into near-earth orbit on May 28, 1984, is over. On May 30 the cargo spaceship was docked with the Salyut-7 station. The operations planned for the period of the joint flight, including the unloading of the spaceship and the refuelling of the joint propulsion system, have been fully carried out. Three corrections of the orbit of the manned complex have been made with the help of the engine of the cargo ship.

On July 15, at 17.36 Moscow time, Progress-22 was undocked from the Salyut-7 station. Its power plant was switched on at the estimated time. As a result of the braking the cargo ship took to the descent trajectory, entered the thick layers of the atmosphere, and ceased to exist.

Leonid Kizim, Valdimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov are in their 160th day of the space flight. Today the cosmonauts are having a day off. Physical exercises, the cleaning of premises of the complex, and a shower are planned for them for today. According to the results of the medical control, the health of the members of the crew is in good condition. The flight of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T-11 scientific research complex is proceeding normally.

SPACE COOPERATION LIMITED SINCE SOYUZ-APOLLO TRIP

LD132315 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] On Sunday it will be 9 years since the start of the Soviet-American joint spaceflight, in July 1975, a flight that seemed full of promise for the pooling of efforts in space by the world's major space powers. Today, 9 years later, those hopes have been dashed. In Vantage Point, Boris Belitskiy now examines why this has come about:

As Soyuz and Apollo lifted off for their rendezvous in orbit, the media around the world spoke of a new era beginning in space activities and in man's advance to the unknown. That was the general feeling around the world, yes, but here and there even then there were dissenting voices, at the Pentagon especially. Muted at the time, these voices gradually became bolder to be climaxed by a pronouncement such as this one by a certain General Bernard (?Schreiber) of the United States Air Force, a statement as blustering in content as it is soldierly in language: That phrase, space for peaceful purposes, I never understood why the hell it was put in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act in the first place. Now, what's so special, the general continued, about keeping space free from war? I can't see it. Space for peaceful purposes was a lot of pap for the public, that's all. That's all it was, you don't hear it anymore.

True enough, you don't hear it anymore in Washington except for vote-catching purposes. The ideas voiced with such a soldierly bluntness by General (?Schreiber) are today the official thinking in Washington. The Pentagon regards space as it regards Europe, including Britain, for that matter, as no more than another theater of military operations. In Britain some of the media occasionally tend to justify this view of space by referring to the need to catch up with the Russians. But the directive announced by the American President on 4th July, 1982, outlining American policy in space, speaks not of catching up. It speaks of maintaining the United States' lead in space. So much for the argument about catching up in space. It's just a new version of the now classic missile gap, the ABM gap and all those other gaps invented by successive American Administrations to justify stepping up war preparations. And war preparations, especially in space, mean big money, a lot of money for the American corporations at the expense of international security. And Britain and other West European countries are expected to help meet the costs of the fantastically priced new space weapons systems. For example, a British journal revealed earlier this year that in exchange for a ride aboard the shuttle for several British astronauts, the British Defense Ministry is to ask the United States, rather than the European Space Agency, to launch a new round of military communications satellites for it.

The Soviet Union has been against shifting earthly squabbles to outer space from the very start. It has proposed measure after measure to keep space weapon-free. The latest Soviet proposal called for direct Soviet-American talks, which would begin in Vienna in September, on preventing the militarization of space, and a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite systems, to become effective as soon as the talks began. But the United States responded to this by invoking its strategem of linkages, linking such talks to talks on Euromissiles and strategic missiles, talks which it torpedoed last autumn by installing new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Such are the two prospects open to mankind 9 years after the hope-inspiring Soyuz-Apollo flight: either adopting the commonsense approach and banning weapons from space or else jeopardizing world peace even more by filling terrestrial space with deadly weapons systems.